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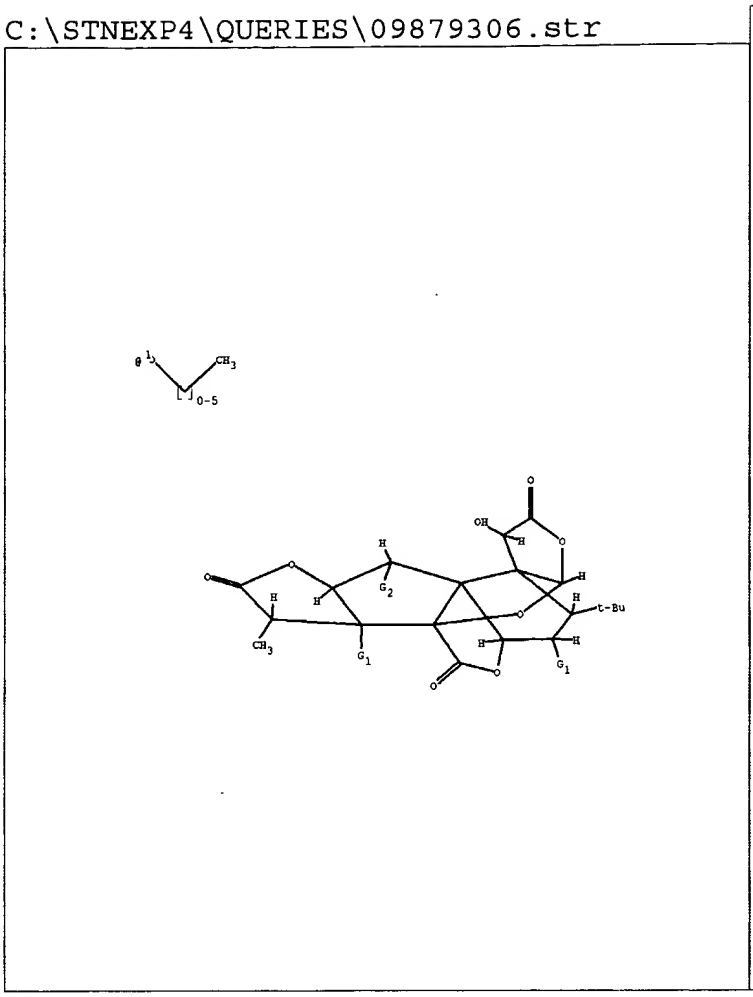
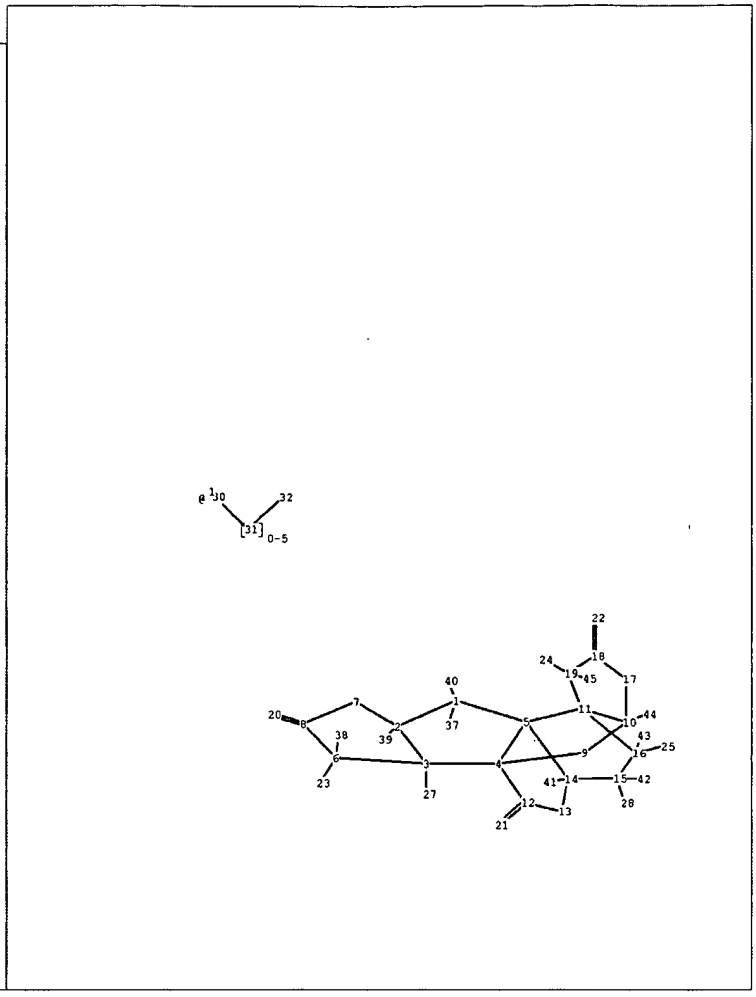




chain nodes :
20 21 22 23 24 25 27 28 30 31 32 37 38 39 40 41 42 43
44 45
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
chain bonds :
1-37 1-40 2-39 3-27 6-23 6-38 8-20 10-44 12-21 14-41 15-28
15-42 16-25 16-43 18-22 19-24 19-45 30-31 31-32
ring bonds :
1-2 1-5 2-3 2-7 3-4 3-6 4-5 4-9 4-12 5-11 5-14 6-8 7-8
9-10 10-11 10-17 11-16 11-19 12-13 13-14 14-15 15-16 17-18
18-19
exact/norm bonds :
1-2 1-5 1-37 2-3 2-7 3-4 3-6 3-27 4-5 4-9 4-12 5-11 5-14
6-8 7-8 8-20 9-10 10-11 10-17 11-16 11-19 12-13 12-21 13-14
14-15 15-16 15-28 17-18 18-19 18-22 19-24 30-31
exact bonds :
1-40 2-39 6-23 6-38 10-44 14-41 15-42 16-25 16-43 19-45 31-32

G1:H,OH

G2:H,OH,PhO,[*1]

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom
10:Atom 11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:Atom
18:Atom 19:Atom 20:CLASS 21:CLASS 22:CLASS 23:CLASS 24:CLASS
25:CLASS

27:CLASS 28:CLASS 30:CLASS 31:CLASS 32:CLASS 37:CLASS
38:CLASS 39:CLASS 40:CLASS 41:CLASS 42:CLASS 43:CLASS 44:CLASS
45:CLASS

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:37:16 ON 25 MAR 2002

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST | 0.15 | 0.15

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:37:29 ON 25 MAR 2002


STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 22 MAR 2002 HIGHEST RN 402712-52-1
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 22 MAR 2002 HIGHEST RN 402712-52-1

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

The P indicator for Preparations was not generated for all of the CAS Registry Numbers that were added to the H/Z/CA/CAplus files between 12/27/01 and 1/23/02. Use of the P indicator in online and SDI searches during this period, either directly appended to a CAS Registry Number or by qualifying an L-number with /P, may have yielded incomplete results. As of 1/23/02, the situation has been resolved. Also, note that searches conducted using the PREP role indicator were not affected.

Customers running searches and/or SDIs in the H/Z/CA/CAplus files incorporating CAS Registry Numbers with the P indicator between 12/27/01 and 1/23/02, are encouraged to re-run these strategies. Contact the CAS Help Desk at 1-800-848-6533 in North America or 1-614-447-3698, worldwide, or send an e-mail to help@cas.org for further assistance or to receive a credit for any duplicate searches.

=>
Uploading 09879306.str

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1 STR

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 09:39:39 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 28 TO ITERATE

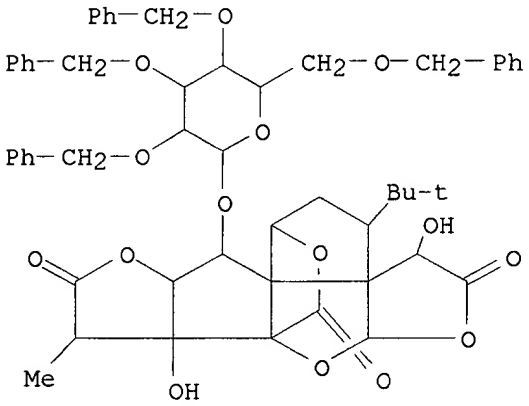
100.0% PROCESSED 28 ITERATIONS 1 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 243 TO 877
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 1 TO 80

L2 1 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> d scan

L2 1 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
IN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-11-[[2,3,4,6-tetrakis-O-(phenylmethyl)-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl]oxy]-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11R,11aS)- (9CI)
MF C54 H58 O15




ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

=> s l1 ful
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 09:41:21 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 450 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 450 ITERATIONS 57 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3 57 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file ca,uspatful

| COST IN U.S. DOLLARS | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION |
|---|---|---|
| FULL ESTIMATED COST | 142.14 | 142.29 |

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 09:41:42 ON 25 MAR 2002

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:41:42 ON 25 MAR 2002


=> s l3
L4 550 L3

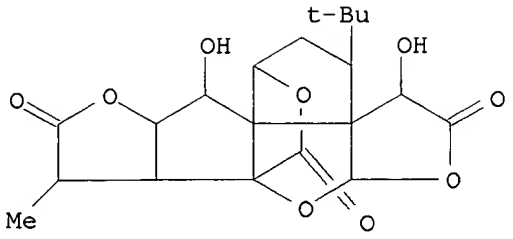
=> s l4 not py>1995
L5 333 L4 NOT PY>1995

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 329 DUP REM L5 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

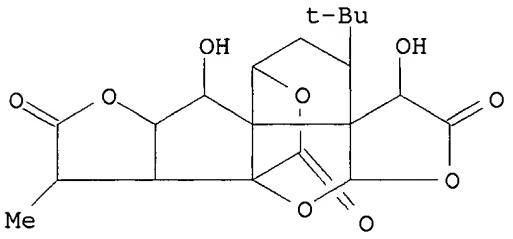
=> d 1-50 bib,abs,hitstr

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 329 USPATFULL
AN 95:101362 USPATFULL
TI Ginkgolide derivatives and a process for preparing them
IN Park, Hwa K., Kyonggi, Korea, Republic of
Lee, Suk K., Kyonggi, Korea, Republic of
Park, Pyeong U., Seoul, Korea, Republic of
Kwan, Wie J., Seoul, Korea, Republic of
PA Sunkyong Industries Co., Ltd., Korea, Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5466829 19951114
WO 9306107 19930401
AI US 1994-204169 19940705 (8)
WO 1992-KR43 19920918
19940705 PCT 371 date
19940705 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI KR 1991-16260 19910918
KR 1991-18268 19911017
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ivy, C. Warren; Assistant Examiner: Trinh, Ba K.
LREP Kenyon & Kenyon
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 446
AB The present invention relates to new ginkgolide derivatives of the formula (I) as below which represents PAF-antagonistic activity and the method for the preparation thereof, by that the cyclic compounds of substituted Ginkgolide B derivatives are produced by reacting the known Ginkgolide B and C mixture having the hydroxy group in 1- and 10-carbon with acid, then they are separated, and separated Ginkgolide B derivatives is hydrolyzed in acidic aqueous solution. And the present invention is related to make use it as PAF-antagonistic agent through separating the only one component of the new ginkgolide derivative by those methods. ##STR1##

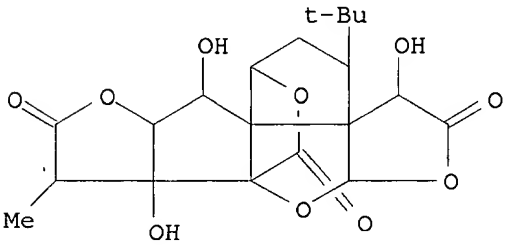
IT **149338-87-4P 149494-13-3P**
(prepn. of, as platelet activating factor antagonist)
RN 149338-87-4 USPATFULL
CN Ginkgolide A, 3-deoxy-1-hydroxy-, (1.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 149494-13-3 USPATFULL
CN Ginkgolide A, 3-deoxy-1-hydroxy-, (1.beta.,11.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




IT **15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B
(reaction of, with formaldehyde, in prepn. of platelet activating factor antagonist)
RN 15291-77-7 USPATFULL
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

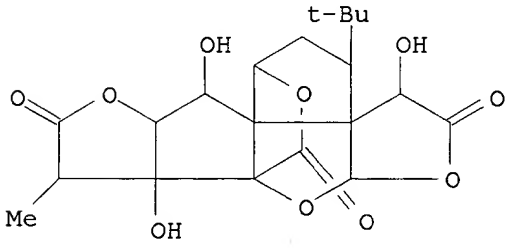



L6 ANSWER 2 OF 329 USPATFULL
AN 95:67229 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating clostridium difficile colitis and cholera
IN Guerrant, Richard L., Charlottesville, VA, United States
Fang, Guodong, Charlottesville, VA, United States
Fonteles, Manasses C., Charlottesville, VA, United States
PA The University of Virginia Patent Foundation, Charlottesville, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5436239 19950725
AI US 1993-40444 19930401 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-861620, filed on 1 Apr 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility

09/879,306

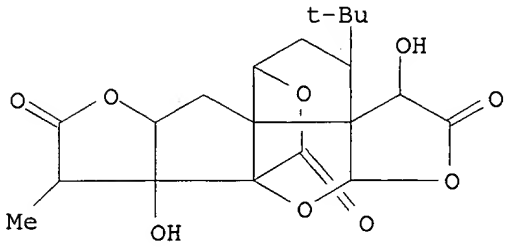
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cintins, Marianne M.; Assistant Examiner: Spivack, Phyllis G.
LREP Parker, Sheldon H.
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 427
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to the treatment of antibiotic associated colitis, typically due to Clostridium difficile using the Platelet Activating Factor antagonists WEB 2170, SR 27417 or BN 52021, or the cyclooxygenase antagonist indomethacin. The PAF antagonists BN 52021 and SR 27417 and the cyclooxygenase antagonist indomethacin were effective in inhibiting the secretory effects caused by C. difficile Toxin A and by Cholera toxin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
(PAF antagonists, phospholipase A2 inhibitors, and indomethacin for treatment of Clostridium difficile colitis and inhibition of the secretory effects caused by C. difficile Toxin A and by Cholera toxin)
RN 15291-77-7 USPATFULL
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

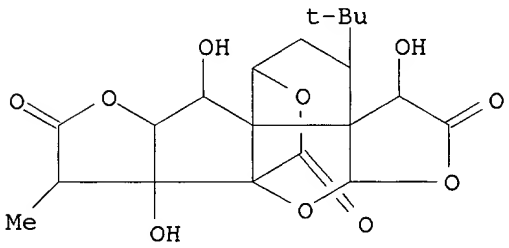



L6 ANSWER 3 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 123:164480 CA
TI Analysis of ginkgolides and bilobalides by capillary electrophoresis
AU Oehrle, Stuart A.
CS Waters Corporation, Milford, MA, 01757, USA
SO J. Liq. Chromatogr. (1995), 18(14), 2855-9
CODEN: JLCHD8; ISSN: 0148-3919
DT Journal
LA English
AB A method was developed for the detn. of bilobalide, ginkgolide A and ginkgolide B by capillary electrophoresis. The anal. was accomplished by using a phosphate and sodium dodecyl sulfate buffer with direct UV detection at 185 nm.
IT **15291-75-5**, Ginkgolide A **15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detn. of ginkgolides and bilobalides by capillary electrophoresis)
RN 15291-75-5 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione,

3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-,
(1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

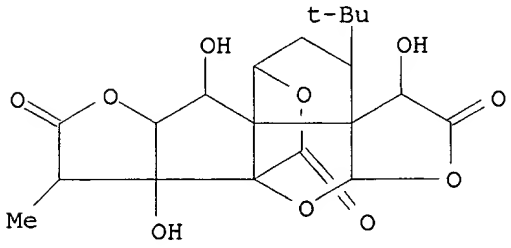



RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione,
3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-,
(1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

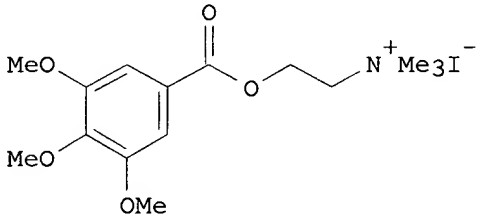



L6 ANSWER 4 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 124:83662 CA
TI Cardiac electrophysiologic and ultrastructural effects of platelet-activating factor and its antagonist BN 52021
AU Kecskemeti, V.; Balogh, I.
CS Department Pharmacology, Semmelweis University Medicine, Budapest, 1445, Hung.
SO Transplant. Proc. (1995), 27(5), 2819-20
CODEN: TRPPA8; ISSN: 0041-1345
DT Journal
LA English
AB The cardiac electrophysiol. and ultrastructural effects of PAF and its antagonist BN 52021 were studied in guinea pig hearts. The most characteristic ultrastructural effect of PAF on ventricular tissue was the dilated capillaries filled with aggregated platelets attaching to each other and to the endothelial cells. In the perivascular myocardium PAF caused ischemic-like morphol. and cytochem. changes. All of the PAF-induced ultrastructural effects were prevented by the PAF antagonist BN 52021, showing the causal role of PAF. In these expts. PAF increased the Ca2+-dependent parameters of action potential, but could not elicit Ca2+-dependent slow action potentials. These findings suggest that PAF did not affect slow inward Ca2+ current but its effect on K+ currents may be important.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(cardiac electrophysiol. and ultrastructural effects of platelet-activating factor and antagonist BN 52021)

RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 5 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 123:111956 CA
TI Development of a Novel Series of Trialkoxyaryl Derivatives as Specific and Competitive Antagonists of Platelet Activating Factor
AU Beams, Richard M.; Blackwell, Geoffrey J.; Brockwell, Michael A.; Cheesman, Neil J.; Demaine, Derek A.; Garland, Lawrence G.; Hodson, Harold F.; Hyde, Richard M.; Islip, Peter J.; et al.
CS Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Wellcome Research Laboratories, Beckenham/Kent, UK
SO J. Med. Chem. (1995), 38(12), 2130-7
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
DT Journal
LA English
GI

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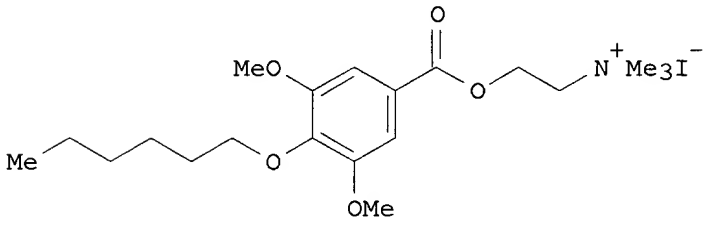
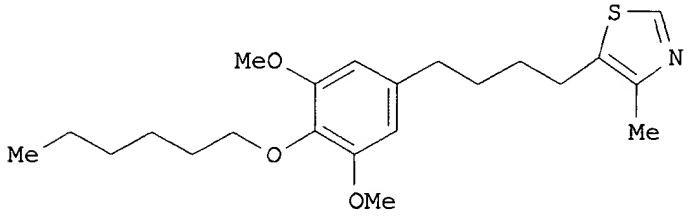



II



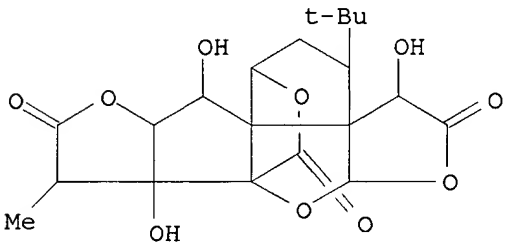

III

AB The synthesis and structure-activity relationship (SAR) anal. of a novel series of trialkoxyaryl derivs., as specific and competitive inhibitors of platelet activating factor (PAF), are described. Mol. modeling comparisons of PAF with the known antagonists Ginkgolide B and L-652731 led to the selection of N-[2-[(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]ethyl]-N,N,N-trimethylammonium iodide (I) (Wellcome registry of compds.) and to the synthesis of the lead compd. N-[2-[[4-(hexyloxy)-3,5-dimethoxybenzoyl]oxy]ethyl]-N,N,N-trimethylammonium iodide (II) (pKb 5.43). Further structure-activity considerations directed the design to 2-(hexyloxy)-1,3-dimethoxy-5-[4-(4-methylthiazol-5-yl)butyl]benzene (III) (pKb 7.14), a novel, specific, and competitive inhibitor of the PAF receptor in rabbit-washed platelets.

IT **15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
([(trialkoxyphenyl)alkyl]ammonium compds. as platelet activating factor antagonists)

RN 15291-77-7 CA

CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 6 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 124:111218 CA

TI Inhibition of radiation-induced up-regulation of leukocyte adhesion to endothelial cells with the platelet-activating factor inhibitor, BN52021

AU Kimura, Hiroyuki; Wu, Ning Z.; Dodge, Richard; Spencer, David P.; Klitzman, Bruce M.; McIntyre, Thomas M.; Dewhirst, Mark W.

CS Medical Center, Duke University, Durham, NC, 27710, USA

SO Int. J. Radiat. Oncol., Biol., Phys. (1995), 33(3), 627-33
CODEN: IOBPD3; ISSN: 0360-3016

DT Journal

LA English

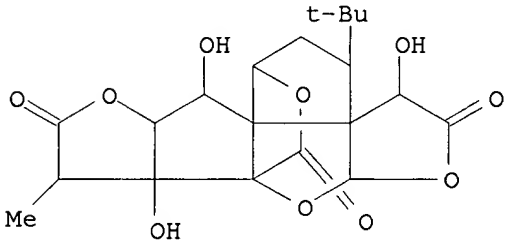
AB Purpose:. The inflammatory process is likely involved in normal tissue damage after radiation exposure, yet few studies have directly evaluated the factors that might be involved in the regulation of inflammation after irradn. in vivo. The authors tested the hypothesis that platelet-activating factor, a neutrophil agonist synthesized by endothelial cells, is involved in the upregulation of radiation-induced leukocyte-endothelial cell interactions by using an inhibitor of its receptor, BN52021. Methods and Materials:. Fischer-344 rats with dorsal skin-fold window chambers were randomized to three exptl. groups: control (sham irradn.); 6 Gy radiation; and 6 Gy + BN52021. BN52021 (0.5 mg/kg) was administered 5 min prior to 6 Gy radiation. Leukocytes were stained in vivo with i.v. acridine orange for visualization with fluorescent microscopy. Venous vessel diams. were measured and nos. of rolling

leukocytes were counted per 30-s period. The no. of adhering leukocytes per unit surface area was also detd. Differences among the three exptl. groups for rolling and adhering leukocytes were analyzed using a mixed-effects linear model with vessel shear rate used as a covariate. Results are reported as means .+-. std. errors. Results:. Irradn. caused upregulation of leukocyte rolling, as compared with sham-treated controls : the BN compd. in addn. to radiation did not downregulate this effect. Irradn. also upregulated leukocyte adhesion, but the addn. of BN52021 prior to irradn. blocked this effect. The drug did not affect heart rate or blood pressure. Conclusions:. These results support the hypothesis that radiation-induced upregulation of leukocyte adhesion is mediated by platelet-activating factor. These results are consistent with prior reports that platelet-activating factor is not involved in leukocyte rolling, which involves sep. families of adhesion mols. from those that regulate adhesion. BN52021, a ginkgolide, or other related drugs might provide a useful pharmacol. means to prevent or ameliorate inflammatory pathways that are invoked after radiation exposure.

IT **15291-77-7**, BN52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibition of radiation-induced up-regulation of leukocyte adhesion to endothelial cells with the platelet-activating factor inhibitor, BN52021)

RN 15291-77-7 CA

CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 7 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 123:25619 CA

TI Treatment of preservation/reperfusion injury by platelet-activating factor antagonism in the rat liver graft

AU Minor, T.; Yamaguchi, T.; Isselhard, W.

CS Institute Experimental Medicine, University Cologne, Cologne, D-50931, Germany

SO Transplant. Proc. (1995), 27(1), 522-3
CODEN: TRPPA8; ISSN: 0041-1345

DT Journal

LA English

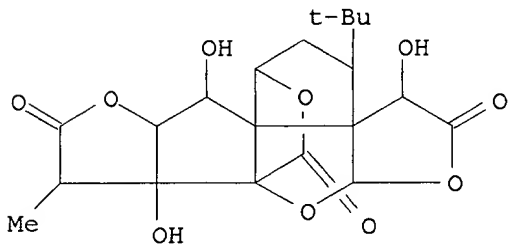
AB Treatment of donor liver during cold preservation and treatment of the recipient with the platelet-activating factor antagonist BN 52021 decreased tissue alterations after reperfusion of the cold preserved liver grafts in vivo. The results provide in vivo evidence for an implication of platelet-activating factor as a pathol. mediator in response to cold preservation and reperfusion of liver grafts.

IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU

(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treatment of preservation/reperfusion injury by platelet-activating factor antagonist BN52021 in the rat liver graft)

RN 15291-77-7 CA

CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 8 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 123:107772 CA

TI Ginkgolide B production in cultured cells derived from Ginkgo biloba L. leaves.

AU Jeon, Mee Hee; Sung, Sang Hyun; Huh, Hoon; Kim, Young Choong

CS College of Pharmacy, Seoul National Univ., Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea

SO Plant Cell Rep. (1995), 14(8), 501-4
CODEN: PCRPD8; ISSN: 0721-7714

DT Journal

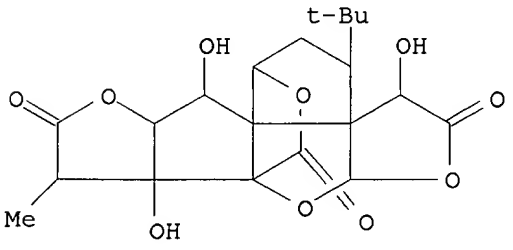
LA English

AB Callus cultures and cell suspension cultures derived from G. biloba leaves produced ginkgolide B. In cell suspension cultures, the prodn. reached a max. by the 13th day of subculture and followed by a sharp decrease. The medium of Murashige and Skoog induced the highest ginkgolide B content in cultures, while the medium of Schenk and Hildebrandt promoted cell growth. For the max. prodn. of ginkgolide B, cells were cultured in Murashige and Skoog medium modified to contain 1.0 mg NAA/L, 0.1 mg kinetin/L, 30 g sucrose/L and 1.25 mM K phosphate, with a molar ratio of ammonium to nitrate ions of 1:3.

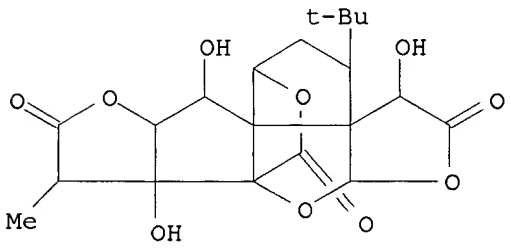
IT **15291-77-7P**, Ginkgolide B
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(prodn. in cultured cells from Ginkgo biloba leaves)

RN 15291-77-7 CA

CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

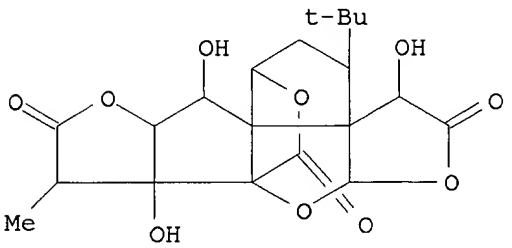


L6 ANSWER 9 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 124:306973 CA
TI Cardiac ultrastructural effects of the platelet-activating factor and its antagonist BN 52021
AU Kecskemeti, V.; Balogh, I.
CS Department of Pharmacology, Semmelweis University of Medicine, Budapest, 1445, Hung.
SO Exp. Toxicol. Pathol. (1995), 47(6), 463-70
CODEN: ETPAEK; ISSN: 0940-2993
DT Journal
LA English
AB Platelet-activating factor-induced ultrastructural changes of myocardium were examd. in isolated perfused guinea pig heart. The platelet-activating factor (10-9-10-7 M) caused the following electron microscopic changes: dilated capillaries filled with platelets and aggregated platelets. The endothelial cells adjoining the platelets remained uninjured but pericapillary edema was obsd. In the myocardium intracellular edema, myofibrillar alterations, decrease of matrix d. and rupture of crest in mitochondria can be seen. Ca2+ deposits in the cytoplasm increased and appeared in mitochondria, too. The intramitochondrially localized cytochromoxydase and succinic dehydrogenase activities were decreased. Using lanthanum tracer permeability alterations were obsd. Pretreatment with BN 52021 (10-6 M) completely prevented the morphol. effects of the platelet-activating factor. From these results we conclude that the platelet-activating factor-induced vascular and ischemic like cellular damage appears to play an important role in the pathophysiol. of myocardial ischemia.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cardiac ultrastructural effects of the platelet-activating factor and its antagonist BN 52021)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 10 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 124:219964 CA
TI Effects of ginkgolide B on isobaric hypoxic pulmonary hypertension in rats
AU Cheng, Deyun; Chen, Wenbin
CS Dep. Medicine, West China Univ. Medical Sci., Chengdu, 610041, Peop. Rep. China
SO Huaxi Yike Daxue Xuebao (1995), 26(4), 386-90
CODEN: HYDXET; ISSN: 0257-7712
DT Journal

LA Chinese
AB The effects of ginkgolide B on isobaric hypoxic pulmonary hypertension and pulmonary vascular remolding in rats were examd. The pulmonary vascular remolding and right ventricular hypertrophy upon a 3-wk hypoxic exposure were reduced by the treatment with ginkgolide B. The results suggest that platelet activating factor promotes the development of chronic hypoxic pulmonary hypertension and pulmonary vascular remolding and the platelet activating factor antagonist may be an useful agent for preventing hypoxic pulmonary hypertension.
IT **15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effects of ginkgolide B on isobaric hypoxic pulmonary hypertension in rats)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



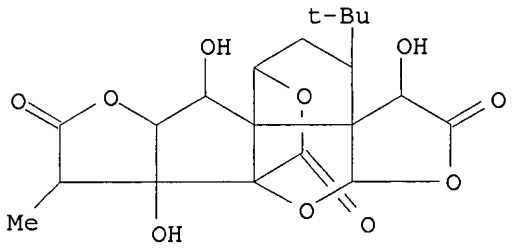

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 124:21359 CA
TI Antiperoxidative effects of platelet activating factor antagonists against iron-dependent lipid peroxidation in murine ventricular membranes
AU Reddy, Doodipala S.; Singh, Manjeet
CS Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India
SO Methods Find. Exp. Clin. Pharmacol. (1995), Volume Date 1995, 17(6), 383-90
CODEN: MFEPDX; ISSN: 0379-0355
DT Journal
LA English
AB Platelet activating factor (PAF) antagonists have been recently documented to possess beneficial effects on ischemia and ischemia/reperfusion-induced myocardial injury. Moreover, their ameliorative effect has been ascribed to their capacity to scavenge or impair oxygen free radical generation. In the present study, the effect of PAF antagonists BN 52021, BN 52030 and BN 52039 on iron-initiated lipid peroxidn. (LPO) was investigated in murine ventricular membranes and compared with a potent antioxidant, U-74500A (a lazaroid). Fe2+-Vitamin C induced a concn. and time-dependent LPO, measured as thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) by std. malondialdehyde (MDA) curve. PAF antagonists were pretreated to ventricular membranes in 5 .mu.M and higher concns. All three agents inhibited Fe2+-Vitamin C-initiated LPO in a concn.-dependent manner with an IC50 value ranging from 103.7 to 373 5 .mu.M; however, they were less potent than U-74500A (IC50 6.8 .mu.M). Inhibition of LPO may not be due to their classical pharmacol. actions, but may be attributed to characteristic chem. structure or their physicochem. interactions with biol. membranes. Inhibition of LPO may provide addnl. cardioprotective

activity and thus reaffirms their use in ischemic heart disease.

IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiperoxidative effects of platelet activating factor antagonists against iron-dependent lipid peroxidn. in murine ventricular membranes)

RN 15291-77-7 CA

CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 12 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 123:132451 CA

TI Anti-platelet aggregation effect of ginkgolide B and ginkgo flavonoids, extracted from Ginkgo biloba, in vitro, ex vivo and in clinic

AU Kwon, Kwang-il; Lee, Young-sin

CS College Pharmacy, Chungnam National Univ., Taejeon, 305-765, S. Korea

SO Yakhak Hoechi (1995), 39(3), 337-45
CODEN: YAHOA3; ISSN: 0513-4234

DT Journal

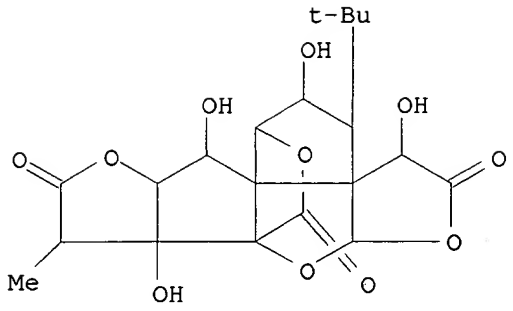
LA Korean

AB The effects of ginkgolides (natural mixt. of ginkgolides, ginkgolide B, ginkgolide C) and flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol, myricetin), extd. from Ginkgo biloba, on ADP and PAF-induced platelet aggregation in vitro and ex vivo were investigated. In these expts., both ginkgolides and ginkgo flavonoids did not affect ADP (5 .mu.M) induced platelet aggregation in vitro. The IC50 value on PAF (0.3 .mu.M) induced platelet aggregation over 2.52 .mu.M (ginkgolide B) and 6.35 .mu.M (natural mixt. of ginkgolides) and 2.80 .mu.M (mixt. of ginkgolide B and quercetin). Oral administration of ginkgolide B (1 and 3 mg/kg) and quercetin(3 and 9 mg/kg) to rabbits inhibited ex vivo PAF induced platelet aggregation in a dose-dependent manner. Ginkomin-FR tablets administered to diabetic patients showed inhibitory activities on ADP and PAF induced platelet aggregation in a dose and time dependent manner.

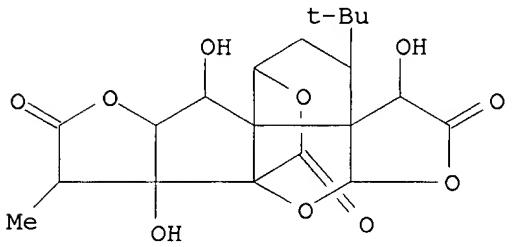
IT **15291-76-6**, Ginkgolide C **15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-platelet aggregation effect of ginkgolide B and ginkgo flavonoids, extd. from Ginkgo biloba, in vitro, ex vivo and in clinic)

RN 15291-76-6 CA

CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-2,4,7b,11-tetrahydroxy-8-methyl-, (1S,2R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

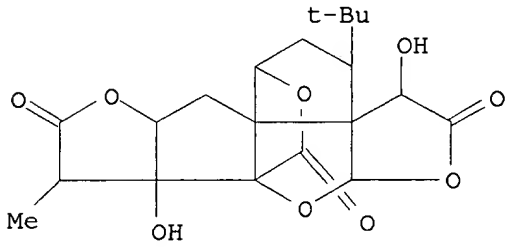



L6 ANSWER 13 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 123:896 CA
TI Ginkgolide B accelerates vestibular compensation of spontaneous ocular nystagmus in guinea pig following unilateral labyrinthectomy
AU Maclennan, Karyn; Smith, Paul F.; Darlington, Cynthia L.
CS Neuroscience Research Centre, University Otago, Dunedin, N. Z.
SO Exp. Neurol. (1995), 131(2), 273-8
CODEN: EXNEAC; ISSN: 0014-4886
DT Journal
LA English
AB The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of ginkgolide B on the behavioral recovery process (vestibular compensation) which occurs following surgical removal of the vestibular receptor cells in 1 labyrinth (unilateral labyrinthectomy, UL). Guinea pigs received a single i.p. injection of ginkgolide B (25, 50, or 100 mg/kg) at the time of the UL, and the effects on the compensation of the UL symptoms [spontaneous ocular nystagmus (SN), yaw head tilt (YHT), and roll head tilt (RHT)] were evaluated. Twenty-five mg ginkgolide B/kg increased the rate of SN compensation compared to the vehicle-treated control group. However, 50 mg ginkgolide B/kg had no effect on either SN frequency or the rate of SN compensation. Ginkgolide B at 100 mg/kg altered the rate of SN compensation; however, SN frequency values were higher at most measurement times. YHT and RHT were not affected by ginkgolide B at any of the doses used. Twenty-five mg ginkgolide A/kg had no effect on any of the UL symptoms. These results suggest that, at the optimal dose of 25 mg/kg, a single i.p. injection of ginkgolide B at the time of the UL can produce an acceleration of SN compensation.
IT **15291-75-5**, Ginkgolide A
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL

(Biological study)
(vestibular compensation of spontaneous ocular nystagmus following unilateral labyrinthectomy response to)

RN 15291-75-5 CA

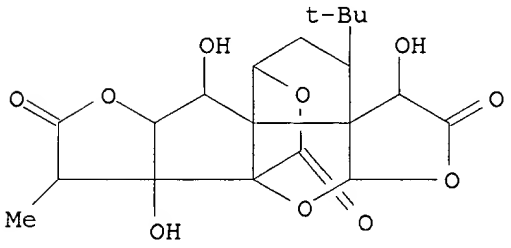
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




IT **15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vestibular compensation of spontaneous ocular nystagmus following unilateral labyrinthectomy response to)

RN 15291-77-7 CA

CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 14 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 124:284375 CA

TI Study on the structure of ginkgolides in Ginkgo biloba leaves

AU You, Song; Yao, Xinsheng; Chui, Chengbin; Tezuka, Yasuhiro; Kikuchi, Tohru

CS Dept. Natural Products, Shenyang Pharm. Univ., Shengyang, 110015, Peop. Rep. China

SO Zhongguo Yaowu Huaxue Zazhi (1995), 5(4), 258-65
CODEN: ZYHZEF

DT Journal

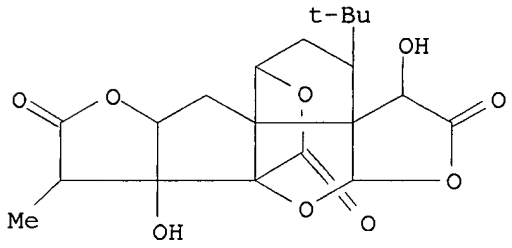
LA Chinese

AB Three ginkgolides were isolated from the leaves of Ginkgo biloba. They were identified as ginkgolide A, ginkgolide B and ginkgolide C. In the identification of Ginkgolide C, 1H-1H COSY, 13C-1H COSY and long-range 13C-1H COSY were applied. Difference NOE spectra were used to confirm the relative configuration of ginkgolide C for the first time. Anti-PAF activities of ginkgolide B and C were recognized.

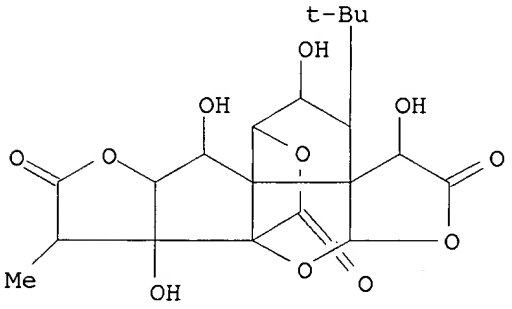
IT **15291-75-5P**, Ginkgolide A **15291-76-6P**, Ginkgolide C

**15291-77-7P**, Ginkgolide B
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)
(ginkgolides in Ginkgo biloba leaves)

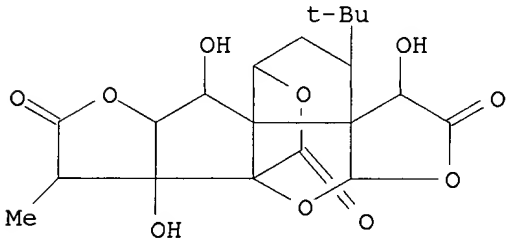
RN 15291-75-5 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 15291-76-6 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-2,4,7b,11-tetrahydroxy-8-methyl-, (1S,2R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

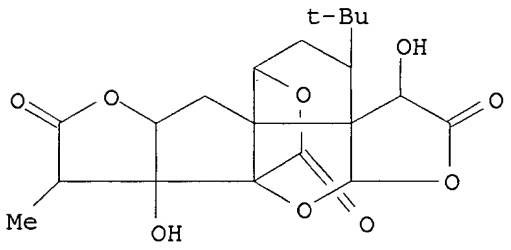



RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 15 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 123:218211 CA

TI Effect of ginkgolides and the extract of ginkgo (Ginkgo biloba) on dopamine levels in striatum and limbic region of rat
AU Wu, Chunfu; You, Song; Liu, Wen; Xu, Yongmeng; Li, Fengli; Yao, Xinsheng
CS Dep. Pharmacol. Chinese Materia Medica, Shenyang Pharmaceutical Univ., Sheyang, 110015, Peop. Rep. China
SO Zhongcaoyao (1995), 26(5), 253-4, 262
CODEN: CTYAD8; ISSN: 0253-2670
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB Ginkgolides given orally at 10 mg/kg/day for 6 days increased dopamine (DA) and DA/DOPAC and DA/HVA values in the striatum and decreased HVA but also increased DA/DOPAC and DA/HVA values in the limbic region in rats. Ginkgo (Ginkgo biloba) exts. at 50 mg/kg/day orally for 6 days increased DA/HVA value in the striatum and limbic region. The results indicated that ginkgolides and the ginkgo exts. inhibit dopamine metab. in the striatum and limbic region.
IT **15291-75-5D**, Ginkgolide A, derivs.
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(effect of ginkgolides and the ext. of ginkgo (Ginkgo biloba) on dopamine levels in striatum and limbic region of rat)
RN 15291-75-5 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

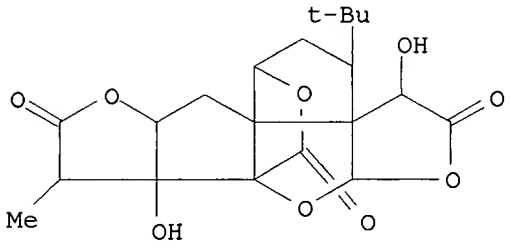



L6 ANSWER 16 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 122:122990 CA
TI Modulation of ischemic signal by antagonists of NMDA, nitric oxide synthase, and platelet-activating factor in gerbil hippocampus
AU Zablocka, B.; Lukasiuk, K.; Lazarewicz, J. W.; Domanska-Janik, K.
CS Necki Inst. Exp. Biol., Polish Acad. Sci., Warsaw, Pol.
SO J. Neurosci. Res. (1995), 40(2), 233-40
CODEN: JNREDK; ISSN: 0360-4012
DT Journal
LA English
AB Cerebral ischemia in the gerbil results in early hippocampal changes, which include transient activation and/or translocation of protein kinase C (PKC), increased enzymic activity of ornithine decarboxylase (ODC), and elevated DNA binding ability of activator protein-1 (AP1). The time-course of all three of these postischemic responses was found to be almost parallel, peaking at 3 h after the ischemic insult. The effectiveness of known modulators of postischemic morphol. outcome (MK-801, L-NAME, and ginkgolides BN 52020 and BN 52021) in counteracting in induction of PKC, ODC, and AP1 formation was tested. These drugs were administrated as followed: MK-801 (a noncompetitive inhibitor of NMDA channel), 0.8 mg/kg i.p., 30 min before ischemia, and 5 min after the

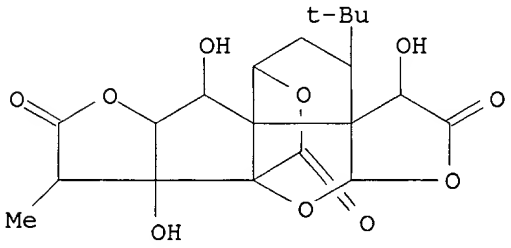
insult; L-NAME (competitive inhibitor of NO synthase), 10 mg/kg i.p., 30 min before ischemia, and 5 mg/kg, 5 min after ischemia; BN52020 and BN52021 (inhibitors of platelet-activating factor: PAF receptors) were administered as a suspension in 5% ethanol in water by oral route, 10 mg/kg for 3 days before ischemia. Three of these drugs, MK-801, L-NAME, and BN52021, significantly reduced ischemia-elevated activity of PKC and ODC, whereas AP1 formation was only partially attenuated. Our observations implicate the existence of different mechanism(s) for postischemic PKC and ODC activation, which in turn is engaged in AP1 induction.

IT **15291-75-5**, BN 52020 **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(modulation of ischemic signal by antagonists of NMDA, nitric oxide synthase, and platelet-activating factor in hippocampus)

RN 15291-75-5 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

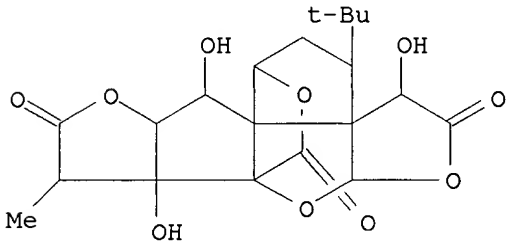



RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 17 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 124:75895 CA
TI Therapeutic effect of ginkgolides on acute pancreatitis in rats and its mechanisms
AU Wang, Xingpeng; Xuan, Yaozong; Xu, Jiayu
CS Dep. Gastroenterol., Ruijing Hosp., Shanghai Second Med. Univ., Shanghai, 200025, Peop. Rep. China
SO Zhongguo Yaolixue Tongbao (1995), 11(3), 199-201
CODEN: ZYTOE8; ISSN: 1001-1978
DT Journal

LA Chinese
AB The therapeutic effect of Ginkgolides (BN52021), on acute pancreatitis (AP), and its influence on the changes of the content of malondiadehyde, Ca2+ and superoxide distant dismutase activity in pancreatic tissue were investigated in rats. AP model was induced by injection of 50 g.cntdot.L-1 sodium taurocholate into pancreatic duct. All rats were randomly allocated into 3 groups: sham-operated, untreated and BN52021-treated. The results showed that survival rate increased and mean survival time were prolonged in BN52021 treated rats. At 6 h after induction of AP, serum amylase activity, pancreatic tissue Ca2+, MDA content were much lower and SOD activity was much higher in BN52021-treated rats than those in untreated rats. The results suggest that BN52021 can improve the outcome of exptl. pancreatitis in rats, which may be due to suppressing Ca2+ overload and scavenging oxygen free radicals.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic effect of ginkgolides on acute pancreatitis in rats and its mechanism)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



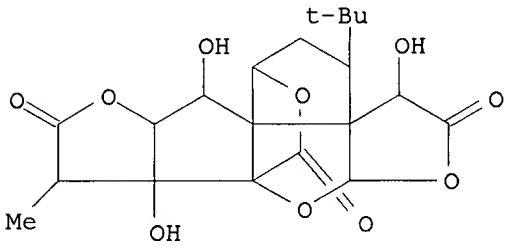

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 123:571 CA
TI The effect of platelet activating factor antagonist (BN 52021) on acute experimental pancreatitis with reference to multiorgan oxidative stress
AU Dabrowski, Andrzej; Gabryelewicz, Antoni; Chyczewski, Lech
CS Department of Gastroenterology, University Medical School, Bialystok, 15-276, Pol.
SO Int. J. Pancreatol. (1995), 17(2), 173-80
CODEN: IJPNEX; ISSN: 0169-4197
DT Journal
LA English
AB Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis was induced in Wistar rats using a retrograde intraductal injection of 5% Na-taurocholate. Rats were treated with platelet-activating factor receptor (PAF) antagonist BN 52021 (5 mg/kg) and sacrificed at 1 and 3 h after induction of acute pancreatitis. Malondialdehyde and sulfhydryl groups concn. were measured in pancreatic, lung, and liver tissue as a parameters of oxidant-antioxidant balance. We have shown that BN 52021 exerts only partial protecting effect against Na-TC-induced AP in rats. The pos. effects of BN 52021 were expressed by: (1) Significant redn. of hyperamylasemia accompanied by lower malondialdehyde accumulation in pancreatic tissue; (2) Prevention of sulfl hydryl groups depletion in lung tissue; (3) Diminution of necrotic and

inflammatory changes in pancreatic tissue; and (4) Improvement of survival rate. We suggest that these effects may depend on the inhibition of PAF-mediated activation and oxidant generation by phagocytes.

IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(platelet activating factor antagonist BN 52021 effect on acute exptl. pancreatitis with ref. to multiorgan oxidative stress)

RN 15291-77-7 CA

CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 19 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 122:322598 CA

TI Evaporative light scattering and thermospray mass spectrometry: two alternative methods for detection and quantitative liquid chromatographic determination of ginkgolides and bilobalide in Ginkgo biloba leaf extracts and phytopharmaceuticals

AU Camponovo, Fabrizio F.; Wolfender, Jean-Luc; Maillard, Marc P.; Potterat, Olivier; Hostettmann, Kurt

CS Inst. Pharmacognosie Phytochimie, Ec. Pharm., Univ. Lausanne, Lausanne, CH-1015, Switz.

SO Phytochem. Anal. (1995), 6(3), 141-8
CODEN: PHANEL; ISSN: 0958-0344

DT Journal

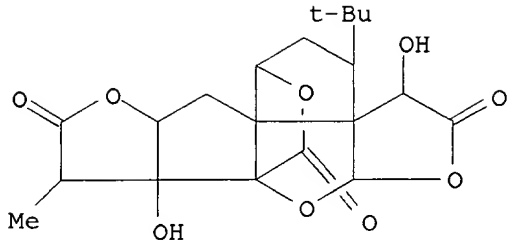
LA English

AB Evaporative light scattering and thermospray mass spectrometry have been investigated as two alternative methods for the liq. chromatog. detection of ginkgolides and bilobalide. Both techniques were used to quantify these metabolites in leaf exts. and in some phytopharmaceuticals. Only a min. of sample prepurifn. was required. Results were compared with those obtained by gas chromatog. (flame ionization detection), which is one of the most suitable methods for routine detns. of such compds. The isolation of ginkgolides A, B, C, and J and bilobalide from leaves of Ginkgo biloba is also described.

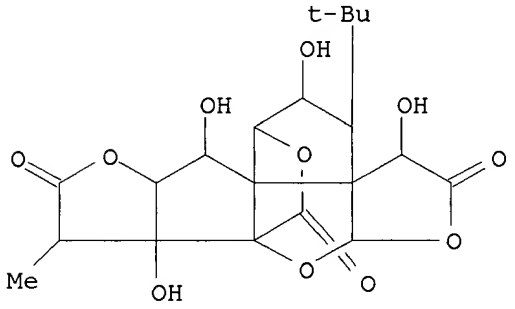
IT **15291-75-5**, Ginkgolide A **15291-76-6**, Ginkgolide C
**15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B **107438-79-9**, Ginkgolide J
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detn. of ginkgolides and bilobalide by HPLC using evaporative light scattering and thermospray mass spectrometry detection)

RN 15291-75-5 CA

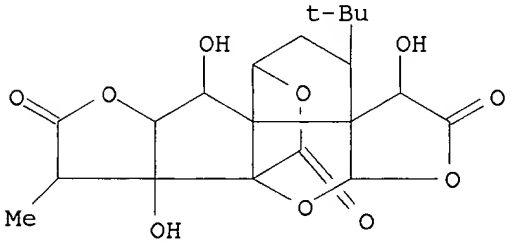
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



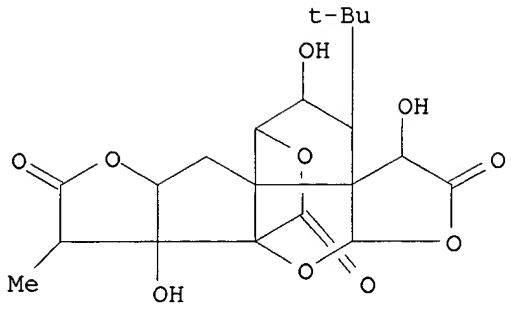

RN 15291-76-6 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-2,4,7b,11-tetrahydroxy-8-methyl-, (1S,2R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



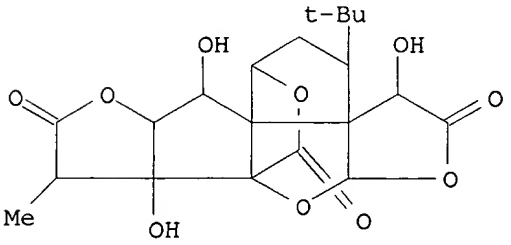

RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 107438-79-9 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-2,4,7b-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1S,2R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 20 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 123:166621 CA
TI The role of platelet activating factor in mesenteric-anginal microcirculatory disturbance complicated with acute pancreatitis in rats
AU Ji, Zhenhua; Wang, Benmao; Li, Shaohua; Tang, Yan; Ding, Tingkai; Ma, Yuangui
CS Dep. Hepatopancrease Biliary Surgery, General Naval Hosp., Beijing, 100037, Peop. Rep. China
SO Zhonghua Yixue Zazhi (1995), 75(3), 139-41
CODEN: CHHTAT; ISSN: 0376-2491
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB The change of mesenteric-anginal microcirculation in the 18 Sprague Dawlay rat with acute pancreatitis (AP) induced by Na taurocholate were investigated. The results showed that an protective effects of platelet activating factor (PAF) receptor antagonist, BN52021 (10mg/kg, i.v.) on mesenteric-anginal microcirculation injuries accompanied by AP was confirmed rats treated with BN52021 survived 458.3.+-.9.5 min whereas death occurred 243.3.+-.2.3 min after AP induction in untreated rats.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(platelet activating factor receptor antagonist (BN52021) protective effects on mesenteric-anginal microcirculation injuries in acute pancreatitis)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 21 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 123:101976 CA
TI Pharmacokinetics of bilobalide, ginkgolide A and ginkgolide B in healthy

volunteers following oral and intravenous administrations of Ginkgo biloba extract (EGb 761)

AU Fourtillan, J. B.; Brisson, A. M.; Girault, J.; Ingrand, I.; Decourt, J. Ph.; Drieu, K.; Jouenne, Ph.; Biber, A.

CS CEMAF, Poitiers, 86000, Fr.

SO Therapie (1995), 50(2), 137-44
CODEN: THERAP; ISSN: 0040-5957

DT Journal

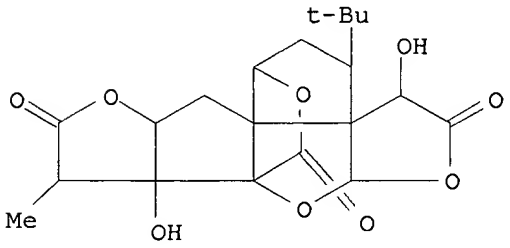
LA French

AB The pharmacokinetics of Ginkgolide A, Ginkgolide B and Bilobalide, which are compds. extd. from the dried leaves of the Ginkgo biloba tree, were investigated in 12 young healthy volunteers (six men and six women; mean .+-. SD age = 25 .+-. 5 yr) after single-dose administration of Ginkgo biloba ext. Subjects were given, on three occasions, Ginkgo biloba ext. as a soln. either orally (in fasting conditions and after a std. meal) or i.v.; corresponding to single doses of Ginkgolide A, Ginkgolide B and Bilobalide ranging from 0.90 mg to 3.36 mg. After each dosing, blood and urine samples were collected for up to 36 h and 48 h, for measurements of Ginkgolide A, Ginkgolide B and Bilobalide. Plasma and urine concns. of these compds. were quant. measured by gas chromatog./mass spectrometry using neg. chem. ionization, by applying a very sensitive method which allowed plasma concns. as low as 0.2 ng/mL of each compd. to be measured. When given orally, while fasting, the extents of bioavailability are high, as shown by bioavailability coeffs. (FAUC) mean (.+-. SD).

IT **15291-75-5**, Ginkgolide A **15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B
RL: BPR (Biological process); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(pharmacokinetics of bilobalide and ginkgolides A and B in humans following oral and i.v. administrations of EGb 761)

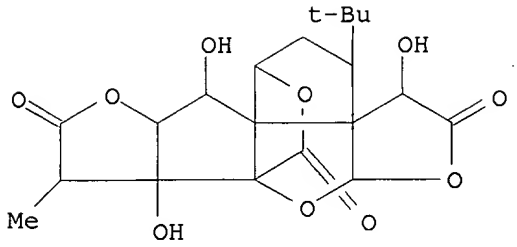
RN 15291-75-5 CA

CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

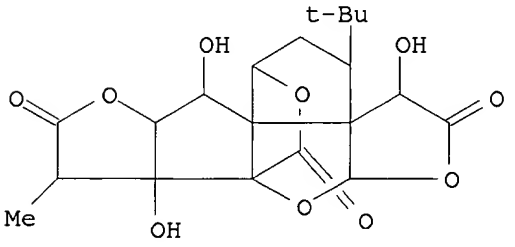


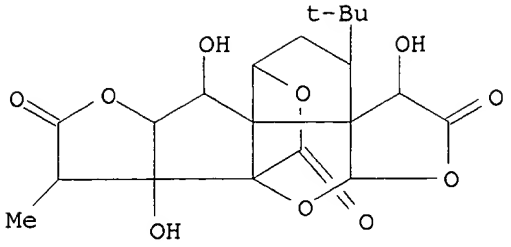

RN 15291-77-7 CA

CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

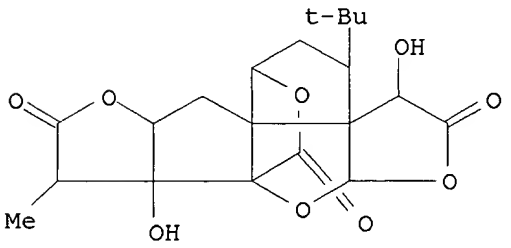



L6 ANSWER 22 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 126:259139 CA
TI Luminol-chemiluminescence in free peritoneal cells in hemorrhagic shock in rats treated with PAF-receptor-antagonist BN 52021
AU Debek, Wojciech; Gruca, Piotr; Chyczewski, Lech; Gruca, Anna
CS Institut of Zoology, Medical Academy of Bialystok, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Pol.
SO Rocz. Akad. Med. Bialymstoku (1995), 40(1), 129-137
CODEN: RAMBFJ
PB Akademia Medyczna w Bialymstoku
DT Journal
LA English
AB The activity of rat peritoneal cells were assessed by the phorbol mirystinian acetate (PMA)-induced luminol chemiluminescence (LCL). Results in control groups (0 - no manipulation, and I - carotid artery cannulation) were compared with those in the untreated hemorrhagic shock (group II), in the shock treated with the std. polyelectrolyte soln. (PES) (group III), and in shock treated with PAF receptor-antagonist BN 52021 + PES (group IV). The maximal and the most rapid LCL was obsd. in the group treated with BN 52021 (group IV), while chemiluminescent response in the the untreated shock (group II) and in shock treated with PES was minimally expressed and late. The findings indicate for a rapid activation of peritoneal cells during ca 1 h of hemorrhagic shock. This leads to exhausting their ability to the superoxide anion generation 15 min later. Peritoneal cells obtained from the group treated with the BN 52021 revealed a preserved ability to the respiratory burst. It can be concluded that BN 52021 effectively inhibits activation of the PC during hemorrhagic shock.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PAF-receptor-antagonist BN 52021 inhibits peritoneal cell activation in hemorrhagic shock)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

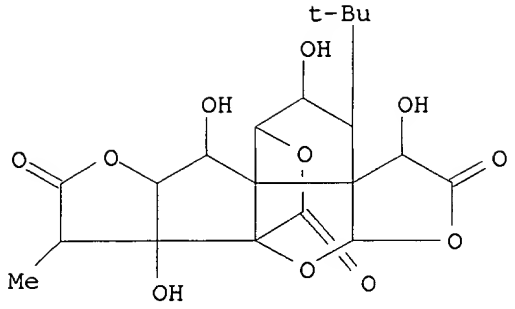




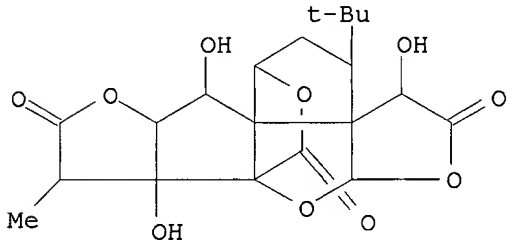

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 123:289 CA
TI Comparative antilipoperoxidant, antinecrotic and scavenging properties of terpenes and biflavones from Ginkgo and some flavonoids
AU Joyeux, M.; Lobstein, A.; Anton, R.; Mortier, F.
CS CEREPHA, Metz, F-57000, Fr.
SO Planta Med. (1995), 61(2), 126-9
CODEN: PLMEAA; ISSN: 0032-0943
DT Journal
LA English
AB Ginkgo biloba ext. is known to be efficient in diseases assocd. with free radical generation. This study compares the in vitro effect of some constituents of Ginkgo against lipid peroxidn. and cell necrosis of isolated rat hepatocytes, and against superoxide anion which is generally implicated in cell damages.
IT **15291-75-5**, Ginkgolide A **15291-76-6**, Ginkgolide C
**15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(comparative antilipoperoxidant and antinecrotic and scavenging properties of terpenes and biflavones from Ginkgo and some flavonoids)
RN 15291-75-5 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



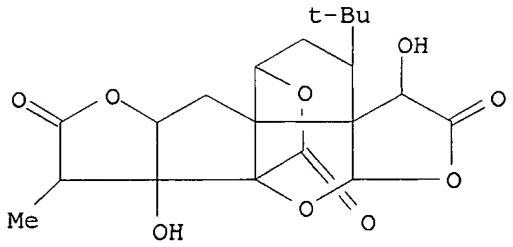

RN 15291-76-6 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-2,4,7b,11-tetrahydroxy-8-methyl-, (1S,2R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



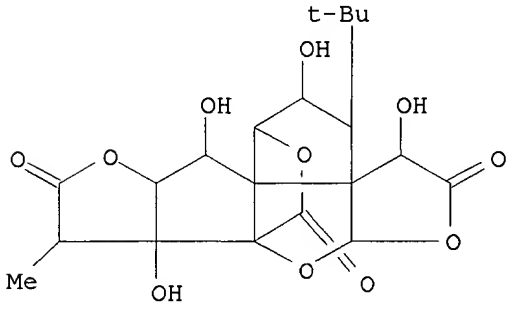

RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



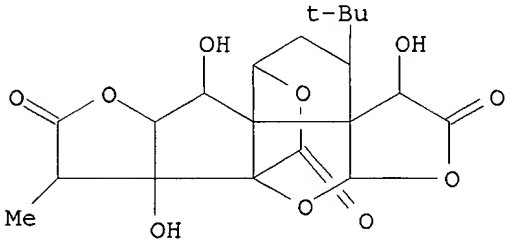

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 122:255271 CA
TI Advances in the pharmacological and clinical studies on ginkgolides
AU Li, Guangyi; Lium Mingdeng; Li, Manfen
CS Computer and Analysis Testing Center, Guangxi Normal Univ., Guilin, 541004, Peop. Rep. China
SO Zhongcaoyao (1995), 26(2), 100-4
CODEN: CTYAD8; ISSN: 0253-2670
DT Journal; General Review
LA Chinese
AB A review, with 26 refs., of the advances in the pharmacol. and clin. studies on ginkgolides (A, B, C, M, J).
IT **15291-75-5**, Ginkgolide A **15291-76-6**, Ginkgolide C **15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B **15291-78-8**, Ginkgolide M **107438-79-9**, Ginkgolide J
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(advances in pharmacol. and clin. studies on ginkgolides)
RN 15291-75-5 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



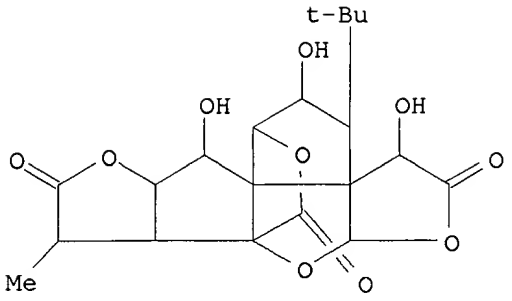

RN 15291-76-6 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-2,4,7b,11-tetrahydroxy-8-methyl-, (1S,2R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



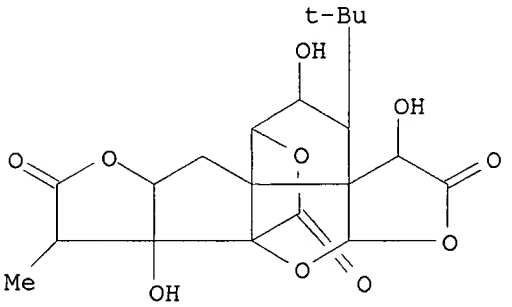

RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 15291-78-8 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-2,4,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1S,2R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11R,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

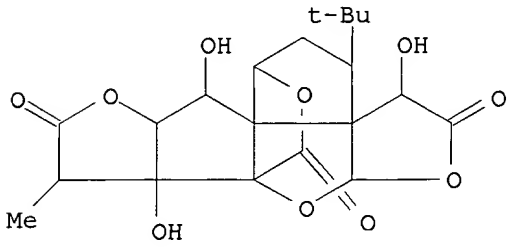



RN 107438-79-9 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-2,4,7b-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1S,2R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

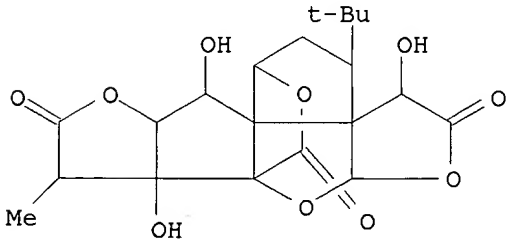



L6 ANSWER 25 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 126:258846 CA
TI Oxygen-derived free radicals in kidney in experimental hemorrhagic shock treated by PAF-receptor antagonist BN 52021
AU Kirejczyk, Jan Krzysztof; Debek, Wojciech; Dzieciol, Janusz; Chyczewski, Lech; Makarewicz, Marzena; Niklinski, Jacek
CS Medical Academy of Bialystock, Pol.
SO Rocz. Akad. Med. Bialymstoku (1995), 40(1), 77-87
CODEN: RAMBFJ
PB Akademia Medyczna w Bialymstoku
DT Journal
LA English
AB Renal damage in rat hemorrhagic shock model was assessed by estn. of the reactive oxygen metabolites generation (malondialdehyde measured as thiobarbituric acid reactive substances) and antioxidative potential (activity of Cu-, Zn- superoxide dismutase, activity of glutathione reductase and level of sulfhydryl compds.). It was found that treatment with BN 52021 (a platelet-activating factor antagonist), and polyelectrolyte soln. had had a beneficial effect in comparison with both the untreated shock and shock treated by reperfusion only.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oxygen-derived free radicals in kidney in hemorrhagic shock treated with PAF-receptor antagonist BN 52021)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione,

3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

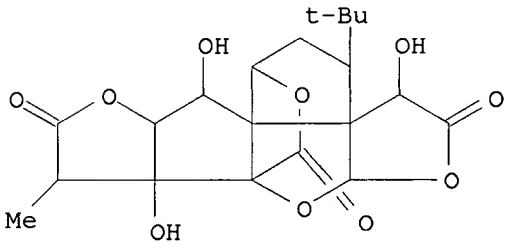



L6 ANSWER 26 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 126:258845 CA
TI Ginkgolide BN 52021 protects against hemorrhagic shock-induced renal injury in rats
AU Kirejczyk, Jan Krzysztof; Chyczewski, Lech; Debek, Wojciech
CS Department Academy of Bialystok, Pol.
SO Rocz. Akad. Med. Bialymstoku (1995), 40(1), 65-76
CODEN: RAMBFJ
PB Akademia Medyczna w Bialymstoku
DT Journal
LA English
AB Degree of renal damage in exptl. untreated and treated hemorrhagic shock was estd. in light microscopy. Histol. prepns. were scored with a semiquant. scale concerning the changes which are typical for the acute renal failure. It was found that an early treatment with the PAF-receptor antagonist (ginkgolide BN 52021) considerably reduced morphol. changes obsd. in rat kidney in hemorrhagic shock, comparing with untreated shock and in shock treated with a polyelectrolyte soln.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PAF-receptor antagonist ginkgolide BN 52021 protects against hemorrphagic shock-induced renal injury)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 27 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 123:166130 CA
TI Production of reactive oxygen species from glomerular mesangial cells

mediated by platelet-activating factor
AU Hu, Mingchang; Wang, Xiaoyan; Gan, Weihua; Jiang, Xinyou
CS Second Affiliated Hospital, Nanjing Medical College, Nanjing, 210011, Peop. Rep. China
SO Zhongguo Bingli Shengli Zazhi (1995), 11(1), 62-5
CODEN: ZBSZEB; ISSN: 1000-4718
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB In order to investigate the regulatory effect of platelet activating factor (PAF) on the prodn. of reactive oxygen species (ROS) from glomerular mesangial cells (GMC), the effect of PAF on the prodn. of superoxide anion (O2-) and hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) by the cultured rat GMC in vitro was studied. Data showed that 10-9 mol/L of PAF led GMC to produce O2- and H2O2 (1.14 .+-. 0.41 nmol/105 GMC, 0.97 .+-. 0.16 nmol/105 GMC). This response was dose-dependent. Lyso-PAF did not evoke GMC to produce ROS. A specific PAF receptor antagonist, BN 52021, inhibited the effect of PAF on GMC; this response was also dose-dependent, and the level of 5 .times. 10-5 mol/L BN 52021 completely suppressed the prodn. of ROS by GMC. These results suggested that PAF may induce prodn. of ROS by GMC, and that the PAF antagonist might be a good medicine for prevention and treatment of kidney diseases.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(platelet-activating factor mediation effect on formation of reactive oxygen species inhibition by)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



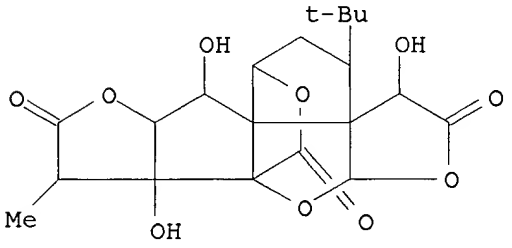

L6 ANSWER 28 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 123:102946 CA
TI Platelet-activating factor-antagonists reduce implantation in mice at low doses only
AU O'Neill, C.
CS Human Reproduction Unit, Royal North Shore Hospital Sydney, St Leonards, NSW 2065, Australia
SO Reprod., Fertil. Dev. (1995), 7(1), 51-7
CODEN: RFDEEH; ISSN: 1031-3613
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effects of a no. of platelet-activating factor (PAF)-antagonists on embryo implantation were investigated. Mice were treated from Day 1 to Day 4 of pregnancy with three defined PAF-antagonists: SRI 63 441, BN 52021, and WEB 2086. Necroscopies were performed on Day 8 and the no. of implantation sites, the implantation rate (no. of implanted embryos

compared with the no. of corpora lutea) and the proportion of animals pregnant were detd. Each agent caused a redn. in the no. of implantation sites at relatively low doses. The dose that had a max. contragestational effect was 40 .mu.g, 10 .mu.g and 10 .mu.g (per 30 g body wt. per day) for SRI 63 441, WEB 2086 and BN 52021, resp. This contragestational effect was completely lost at twice (SRI 63 441), five times (WEB 2086) and ten times (BN 52021) the most ED. Treatment with WEB 2086 on the day of implantation (Day 4) by i.p. injection or instillation into the uterus only did not significantly reduce the implantation rate and neither did treatment after implantation (Days 5-8). The results show that the pharmacol. of PAF-antagonists in early pregnancy is not simple. An understanding of the actions of these agents in early pregnancy will require a detailed knowledge of their pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics and targets of action in early pregnancy.

IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(low doses of platelet-activating factor antagonists redn. of embryo implantation)

RN 15291-77-7 CA

CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 29 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 122:211139 CA

TI Effect of PAF antagonists on caerulein-induced pancreatitis

AU Jancar, Sonia; Abdo, Emilio E.; Sampietre, Sandra N.; Kwasniewski, Fabio H.; Coelho, Ana M. M.; Bonizzia, Andrea; Machado, Marcel C. C.

CS Instituto de Ciencias Biomedicas, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

SO J. Lipid Mediators Cell Signalling (1995), 11(1), 41-9
CODEN: JLMSEO; ISSN: 0929-7855

DT Journal

LA English

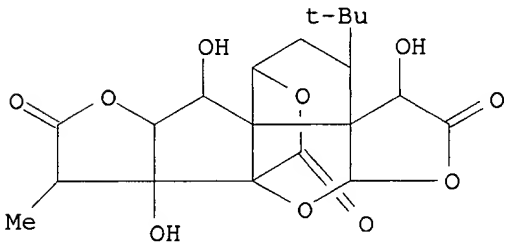
AB The present study was undertaken to investigate the involvement of PAF in acute pancreatitis induced by caerulein in rats. Caerulein (two doses of 20 .mu.g/rat, the first s.c. and the second i.v., 1 h apart) induced a significant increase in vascular permeability in the pancreas, evaluated by the Evans blue (EB) extravasation method. Plasma amylase levels were also significantly increased in this group. The PAF antagonists, BN-52021 (5 mg/kg) and WEB-2170 (1 and 10 mg/kg), both significantly reduced the extravasation of EB in the pancreas induced by i.v. injection of PAF (1 .mu.g/kg). At these concns., BN-52021 was effective at inhibiting caerulein-induced pancreatitis (60-70% of inhibition) whereas WEB-2170 had no significant effect. Although the inhibition induced by BN-52021 suggests the involvement of PAF in caerulein-pancreatitis, the lack of

effect of WEB-2170 reported here does not allow a definite conclusion. Further studies are needed to elucidate the differential effect of the PAF antagonists.

IT **15291-77-7**, BN-52021
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(platelet-activating factor and amylase in caerulein-induced pancreatitis in relation to PAF antagonists and extravasation)

RN 15291-77-7 CA

CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 30 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 122:204994 CA

TI Neuroprotective effects of Ginkgo biloba constituents

AU Krieglstein, Josef; Ausmeier, Franz; El-Abhar, Hanan; Lippert, Klaus; Welsch, Matthias; Rupalla, Katrin; Henrich-Noack, Petra

CS Institut fuer Pharmakologie und Toxikologie, Philipps-Universitaet Marburg, Ketzerbach 63, Marburg/Lahn, D-35032, Germany

SO Eur. J. Pharm. Sci. (1995), 3(1), 39-48
CODEN: EPSCED; ISSN: 0928-0987

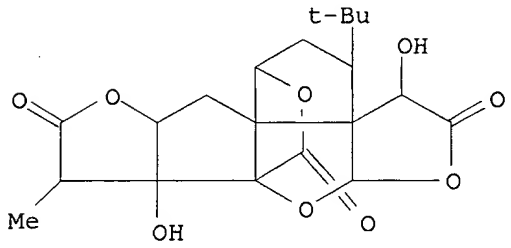
DT Journal

LA English

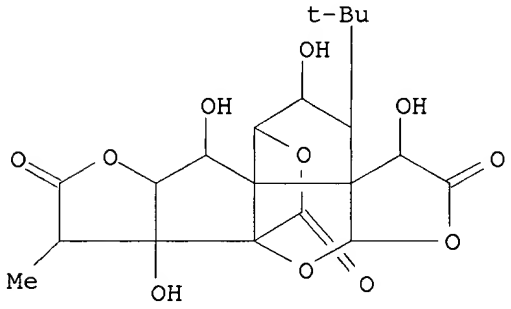
AB The neuroprotective effects of Ginkgo biloba ext. (EGb 761) and some of its constituents were tested by using the mouse and the rat model of focal cerebral ischemia, the rat model of global cerebral ischemia and primary cultures of neurons obtained from newborn rat hippocampi and chick embryo telencephalic hemispheres. In the models of focal ischemia, 2 days after occlusion of the middle cerebral artery the infarct area on the mouse brain surface and the infarct vol. of the rat brain were measured. The infarct area on the mouse brain was dose-dependently (5-20 mg/kg, s.c.) reduced by bilobalide administered 60 min before ischemia. When administered immediately after ischemia, 10 mg/kg bilobalide also diminished the infarct area. The same dose of bilobalide administered to rats 60 min before occluding the middle cerebral artery reduced the cortical and the total infarct vol. significantly. Ginkgolide A (50 mg/kg, s.c.) and ginkgolide B (100 mg/kg, s.c.) also had cerebroprotective effects in the mouse model of focal cerebral ischemia, but ginkgolides C and J did not. EGb 761 (2.times.100 mg/kg,i.v.) increased the cerebral blood flow after 10 min of global ischemia in rats, but neuroprotection was not demonstrable. Ginkgolide B (1 .mu.M) and bilobalide (10 .mu.M) were shown to protect cultured rat hippocampal neurons against damage caused by glutamate. Bilobalide (0.1 .mu.M) also enhanced the percentage of viable neurons in primary cultures from chick embryo hemispheres when damaged with 1 mM cyanide. The results demonstrate different types of neuroprotective and cerebrovascular effects of the Ginkgo biloba ext. and some of its constituents.

IT **15291-75-5**, Ginkgolide A **15291-76-6**, Ginkgolide C
**15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B **107438-79-9**, Ginkgolide J
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neuroprotective effects of Ginkgo biloba constituents in relation to brain ischemia treatment)

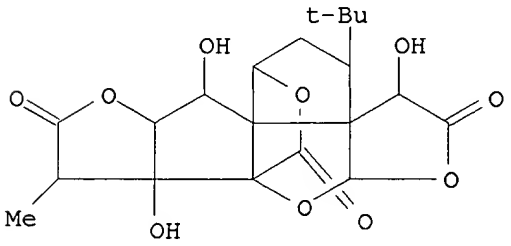
RN 15291-75-5 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 15291-76-6 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-2,4,7b,11-tetrahydroxy-8-methyl-, (1S,2R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

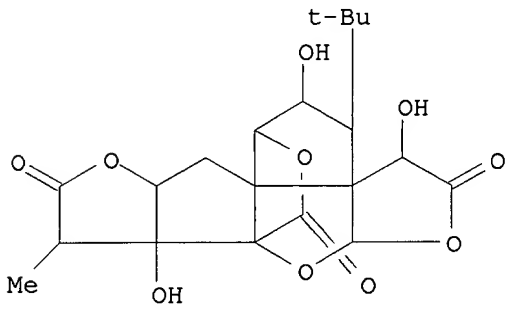



RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

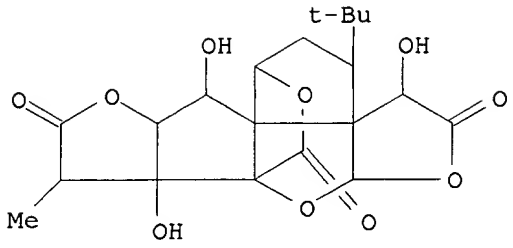



RN 107438-79-9 CA

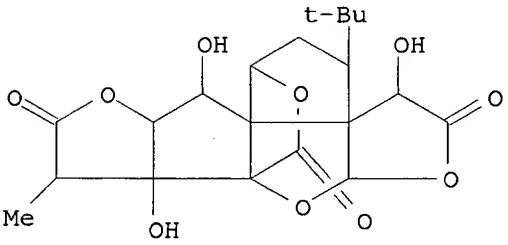
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-2,4,7b-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1S,2R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 31 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 122:281833 CA
TI Mechanisms of the platelet aggregation induced by activated neutrophils and inhibitory effect of specific PAF receptor antagonists
AU Nguyen, Philippe; Petitfrere, Emmanuelle; Potron, Gerard
CS Laboratoire Central Hematologie, CHU Robert-Debre, Reims, 51092, Fr.
SO Thromb. Res. (1995), 78(1), 33-42
CODEN: THBRAA; ISSN: 0049-3848
DT Journal
LA English
AB The supernatant of polymorphonuclear neutrophils after their activation by opsonized zymosan induces the aggregation of washed platelets in human. It potentiates platelet aggregation induced by agonists in platelet rich plasma as well as in whole blood. This activation involves the phosphoinositide metab. Specific PAF receptor antagonist ginkgolides (BN 50726, BN 52021, BN 54068, BN 54062, BN 50730, BN 50749, BN 50744) and benzodiazepine Web2086 antagonize this neutrophil-induced platelet aggregation. BN 50730, BN 50749, and Web2086 can fully inhibit this aggregation at the final concn. of 10-6 M. Preincubation of platelets with synthetic PAF also inhibits this activation through a desensitization of the receptor. These data suggest the major involvement in our model of PAF acether in the platelet-neutrophil interactions.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(mechanisms of platelet aggregation induced by activated neutrophils, and inhibitory effect of specific PAF receptor antagonists)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

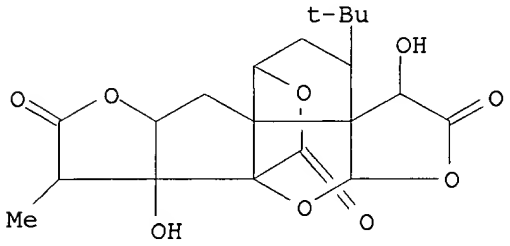



L6 ANSWER 32 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 123:79520 CA
TI Phytochemical analysis of Ginkgo biloba yellow leaves
AU Kang, Sam Sik; Koh, Young-Min; Kim, Ju Sun; Lee, Myung Whan; Lee, Dong Sun
CS Natural Products Res. Inst., Seoul Natl. Univ., Seoul, 110-460, S. Korea
SO Saengyak Hakhoechi (1995), 26(1), 23-6
CODEN: SYHJAM; ISSN: 0253-3073
DT Journal
LA Korean
AB 6-Hydroxykynurenic acid and ginkgolide B together with flavonol glycosides and biflavonoids were isolated from the yellow leaves of G. biloba and identified by means of spectroscopic methods. The correctness of Holzl's 13C-NMR assignments for 6-hydroxykynurenic acid was confirmed by HMQC and HMBC techniques. Based on our present findings, it may be considered that the yellow Ginkgo leaves may contribute to be a source of high medicinal values.
IT **15291-77-7P**, Ginkgolide B
RL: ANT (Analyte); BOC (Biological occurrence); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation)
(phytochem. anal. of Ginkgo biloba yellow leaves)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

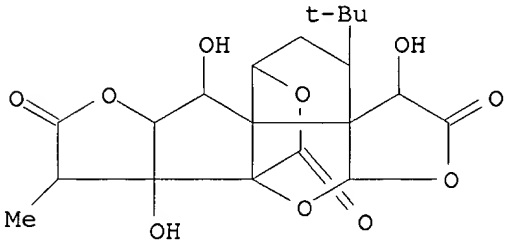



L6 ANSWER 33 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 125:25468 CA
TI Neuroprotective effects of Ginkgo biloba extract and its components
AU Rupalla, K.; Oberpichler-Schwenk, H.; Krieglstein, J.
CS Inst. Pharmakol. Toxikol., Philipps-Univ., Marburg, Germany
SO Phytopharmaka Forsch. Klin. Anwend. (1995), 17-27. Editor(s): Loew, Dieter; Rietbrock, Norbert. Publisher: Steinkopff, Darmstadt, Germany.
CODEN: 62ZFAQ
DT Conference; General Review

LA German
AB A review with 24 refs. The cerebroprotective properties of G. biloba ext. are apparently due to the nonflavonoid components, esp. ginkgolides A and B.
IT **15291-75-5**, Ginkgolide A **15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neuroprotective effects of)
RN 15291-75-5 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 34 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 122:89393 CA
TI PAF antagonists and their compound preparations for prevention and treatment of acidophile-mediated diseases and methods for determination of their efficacy
IN Korth, Ruth
PA Germany
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

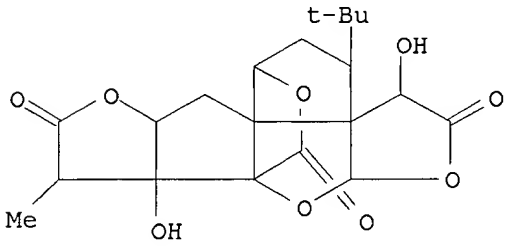
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI JP 06263640 | A2 | 19940920 | JP 1992-319512 | 19921104 |
| PRAI DE 1991-9111874 | | 19910923 | | |

AB PAF antagonists (triazolothienodiazepine derivs. e.g. WEB2086 and WEB2098

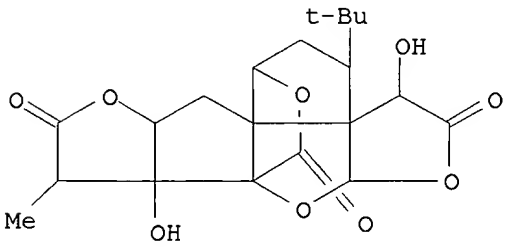
and ginkgolide derivs. e.g. BN52020, etc.) in combination with allergic inhibitors, antibiotics and other antiinflammatory drugs, phospholipids, steroids, cAMP modulators, PAF receptor modulators, PAF degrdn. enzymes, and/or PAF antagonist proteins in compd. prepns. can be used for prevention and treatment of acidophile-mediated diseases including allergy and inflammation. The efficacy of the PAF antagonists can be detd. by their effects on H3-labeled PAF binding, acetyl hydrolase release, and cAMP formation in human blood, plasma, serum, acidophiles, and tissues.

IT **15291-75-5**, BN52020 **15291-75-5D**, Ginkgolide A, derivs.
**15291-77-7**, BN52021
RL: ANT (Analyte); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PAF antagonists and their compd. prepns. for prevention and treatment of acidophile-mediated diseases and methods for detn. of their efficacy)

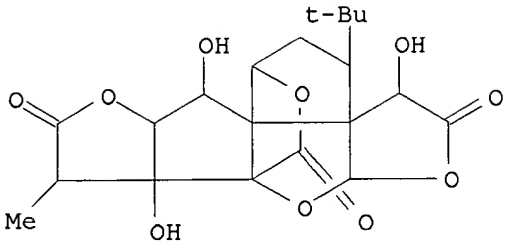
RN 15291-75-5 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 15291-75-5 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

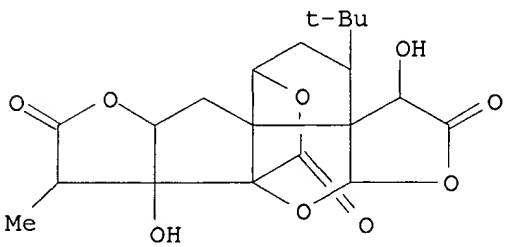



RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

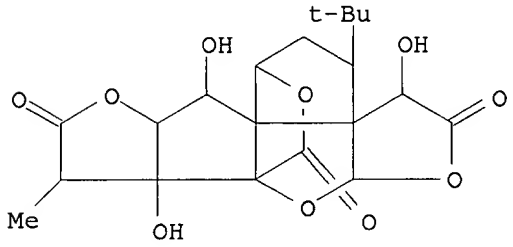



L6 ANSWER 35 OF 329 USPATFULL
AN 94:90949 USPATFULL
TI Assay for determining the efficacy of paf-acether and/or LA-paf antagonists
IN Korth, Ruth, Palestrinastr. 9, D-8000, Munchen, Germany, Federal Republic of
PI US 5356791 19941018
AI US 1992-845088 19920303 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1991-704554, filed on 23 May 1991, now abandoned
PRAI DE 1990-4017818 19900601
DE 1990-4034090 19901026
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wityshyn, Michael G.; Assistant Examiner: Gitomer, Ralph
LREP Nikaido Marmelstein Murray & Oram
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 743
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB According to the invention, a procedure for determining the efficacy of paf-acether and/or LA-paf antagonists using lipoproteins, lipoprotein-associated paf (LA-paf), cholesterol or a mixture of lipoproteins, LA-paf and cholesterol is disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **15291-75-5**, BN 52020 **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
**105268-96-0**
(endothelium disorder treatment with)
RN 15291-75-5 USPATFULL
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



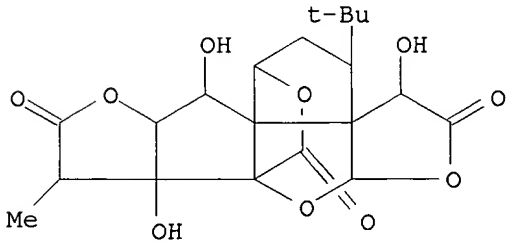
RN 15291-77-7 USPATFULL
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 105268-96-0 USPATFULL
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)-, mixt. with (1S,2R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-2,4,7b,11-tetrahydroxy-8-methyl-9H-1,7a-(epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione and (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-9H-1,7a-(epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

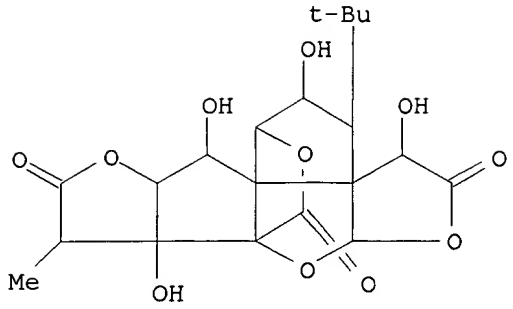
CM 1

CRN 15291-77-7
CMF C20 H24 O10
CDES 6:1B-GINKGOLIDE-A



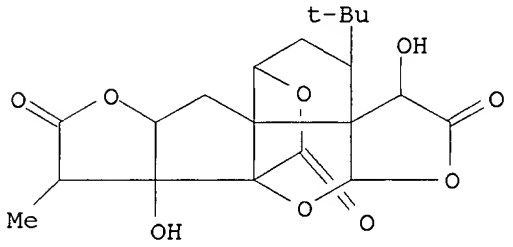

CM 2

CRN 15291-76-6
CMF C20 H24 O11
CDES 6:1A,7B-GINKGOLIDE-A




CM 3

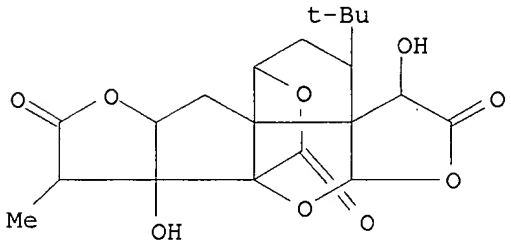
CRN 15291-75-5
CMF C20 H24 O9



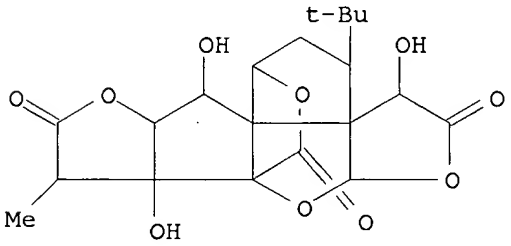

L6 ANSWER 36 OF 329 USPATFULL
AN 94:79979 USPATFULL
TI Treatment of lyso PAF-mediated diseases with PAF antagonists and procedure for determining their efficacy
IN Korth, Ruth, Palestrinastrasse 9, D-8000 Munchen 19, Germany, Federal Republic of
PI US 5346894 19940913
AI US 1992-969674 19921028 (7)
PRAI EP 1991-118745 19911104
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cintins, Marianne M.; Assistant Examiner: Criares, T. J.
LREP Nikaido Marmelstein & Murray & Oram
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 624
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention refers to the treatment of lyso-paf-mediated diseases with paf antagonists and a procedure for determining their efficacy. According to the invention for treating a disease caused by lyso paf (1-O-alkyl-sn-glyceryl-3-phosphocholine) as the precursor and metabolit of paf is found in elevated amounts in the liquor of mental and/or inflammatory diseases. Lyso paf regulates via its own receptor the paf receptors on human neutrophils which are then inhibited by paf antagonists. According to the invention for treating a mental and/or inflammatory diseases caused by lyso paf an effective amount of at least

one paf antagonist is administered to a subject requiring said treatment, wherein the paf antagonist is a hydrophilic or non-hydrophilic triazolothieno-diazepine or a homologue thereof, a ginkgolide, a ginkgolide mixture or a synthetic ginkgolide derivate, or an analogue of the paf or a mixture with/of these compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **15291-75-5**, BN 52020 **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
**105268-96-0**
(endothelium disorder treatment with)
RN 15291-75-5 USPATFULL
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



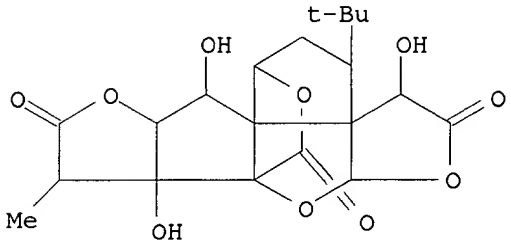

RN 15291-77-7 USPATFULL
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 105268-96-0 USPATFULL
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)-, mixt. with (1S,2R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-2,4,7b,11-tetrahydroxy-8-methyl-9H-1,7a-(epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione and (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-9H-1,7a-(epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

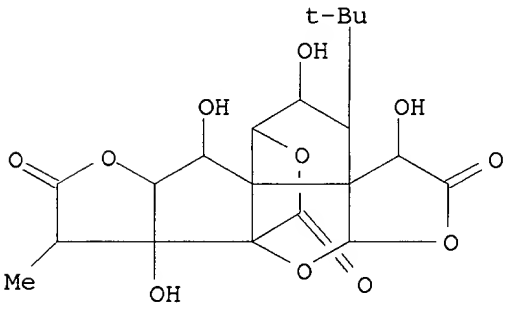
CM 1

CRN 15291-77-7
CMF C20 H24 O10
CDES 6:1B-GINKGOLIDE-A



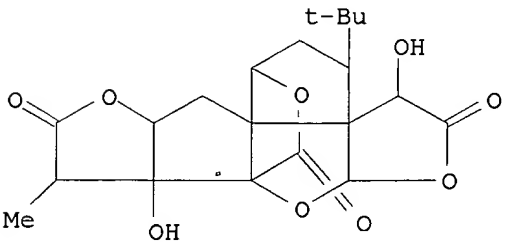

CM 2

CRN 15291-76-6
CMF C20 H24 O11
CDES 6:1A,7B-GINKGOLIDE-A



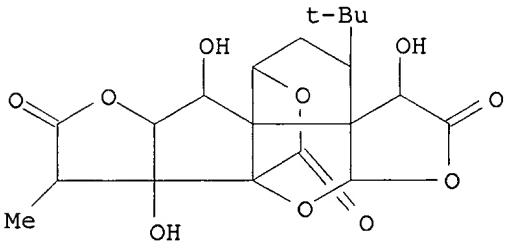

CM 3

CRN 15291-75-5
CMF C20 H24 O9



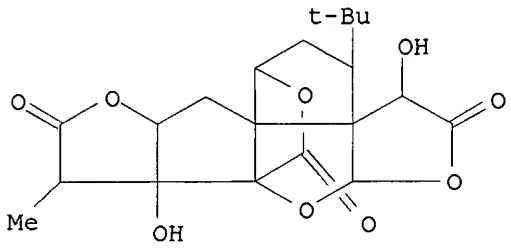

L6 ANSWER 37 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 122:46091 CA
TI Effect of platelet activating factor antagonists in different models of thrombosis
AU Seth, P.; Kumari, R.; Dikshit, M.; Srimal, R. C.
CS Industrial Toxicology Res. Cent., Lucknow, 226001, India
SO Thromb. Res. (1994), 76(6), 503-12
CODEN: THBRAA; ISSN: 0049-3848
DT Journal
LA English
AB Effect of three specific PAF antagonists, SR-27417, BN-50739 and ginkgolide deriv. BN-52021 have been evaluated in models of thrombosis in the mouse, rat, and cat. Thrombosis in the mouse was induce by i.v. infusion of collagen and adrenaline. In rats it was induced by inserting a metallic wire into the inferior vena cava. In the cat, thrombus formation was assessed in the extracorporeal shunt. All the antagonists offered a dose-dependent protection against pulmonary thromboembolism in mice (1, 3 and 10 mg/kg) and the thrombosis monitored in the extracorporeal shunt in cats (0.3, 1 and 3 mg/kg). In rats, no significant protection was obsd. with these antagonists even at the highest dose used.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN-52021
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(effect of platelet activating factor antagonists in different models of thrombosis)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

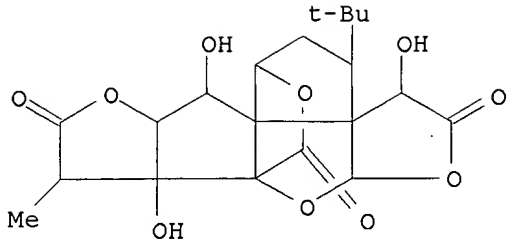



L6 ANSWER 38 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 121:169434 CA
TI Pharmaceutical value of Ginkgo biloba
AU Liu, Lingling; Yu, Xinruo
CS North East Gen. Pharm. Fact., Guangzhou, 510075, Peop. Rep. China
SO Zhongcaoyao (1994), 25(4), 219-21
CODEN: CTYAD8; ISSN: 0253-2670
DT Journal; General Review
LA Chinese
AB A review, with 6 refs., of the chem., pharmacol. of active principles esp. ginkgolide and bilobalide, and pharmaceutical prepns. of Ginkgo biloba.
IT **15291-75-5D**, Ginkgolide A, derivs.
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmacol. of, as active principle of Ginkgo biloba)
RN 15291-75-5 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione,

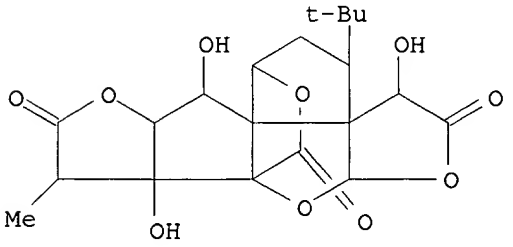
3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-,
(1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 39 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 122:71364 CA
TI Determination of PAF antagonist pharmacophore using combined molecular electrostatic potential and molecular lipophilicity potential
AU Solleu, Herve Le; Langlois, Marie-Helene; Kuemmer, Evelyne; Dubost, Jean-Pierre
CS Lab. Chimie Analytique, Univ. Bordeaux II, Bordeaux, 33076, Fr.
SO Drug Des. Discovery (1994), 12(2), 149-67
CODEN: DDDIEV; ISSN: 1055-9612
DT Journal
LA English
AB PAF is a potent lipid mediator involved in many pathol. disorders, such as platelet aggregation, immunoinflammatory reactions, vascular disorders, septic shock and bronchoconstriction. The authors chose to study the electronic and lipophilic properties of eleven PAF antagonists, comprising five THF derivs., four hetrazepines, the ginkgolide BN-52021 and the pyrrolo-thiazole deriv. RP-59227. A Mol. Electrostatic Potential (MEP) contour drawn at -25 kCal/Mol shows three electroneg. areas in most compds. Two areas can be considered as analogous to those described in the so-called "Cache-Oreille" (Earmuff) Model. Mol. Lipophilicity Potential (MLP) anal. allows the authors to characterize one hydrophilic area, localized at the same place as one of the electroneg. areas, and two lipophilic areas, of which the biggest draws a typical "sock" contour. These three areas represent the minimal requirements for a high affinity to the PAF receptor. MEP and MLP results are here combined to propose a pharmacophore for PAF antagonists, including two lipophilic areas, two hydrophilic and electroneg. areas and an electroneg. zone with no particular hydrophilic behavior.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN-52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(detn. of PAF antagonist pharmacophore using combined mol. electrostatic potential and mol. lipophilicity potential)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 40 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 121:271333 CA
TI Effects of the PAF antagonists, ginkgolides (BN 52063, BN 52021), in various clinical indications
AU Guinot, Philippe; Braquet, Pierre
CS Inst. Henri Beaufour, Paris, 75016, Fr.
SO J. Lipid Mediators Cell Signalling (1994), 10(1-2), 141-6
CODEN: JLMSEO; ISSN: 0929-7855
DT Journal
LA English
AB Platelet activating factor (PAF) antagonists which were first extd. from the Ginkgo biloba tree, include ginkgolides A, B (BN 52021) and C. Later these compds. were chem. synthesized. The PAF antagonist BN 52063 (a blend of the 3 ginkgolides A, B, and C) has been used clin. BN 52063 is active as an antiallergic. BN 52021 has been studied for its effects on burns, septic shock, multiple sclerosis and renal graft rejection. After phase III studies, BN 52021 seems to show most promise in severe sepsis in patients with gram-neg. bacterial infections.
IT **15291-77-7**, Bn 52021 **105268-96-0**, Bn 52063
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treatment with ginkgolides BN 52063 and BN 52021 as platelet-activating factor antagonists)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 105268-96-0 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)-, mixt. with (1S,2R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-2,4,7b,11-tetrahydroxy-8-methyl-9H-1,7a-(epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,

2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione and (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-9H-1,7a-(epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 15291-77-7
CMF C20 H24 O10
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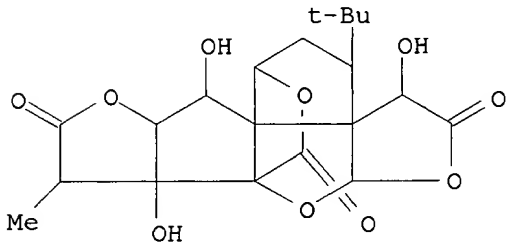
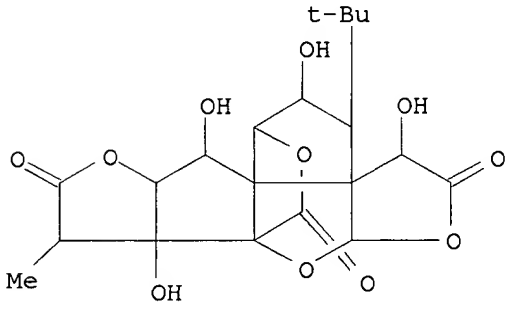


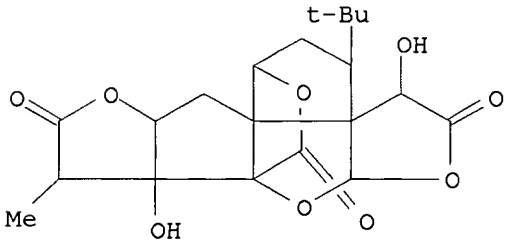

CM 2

CRN 15291-76-6
CMF C20 H24 O11
CDES 6:1A,7B-GINKGOLIDE-A

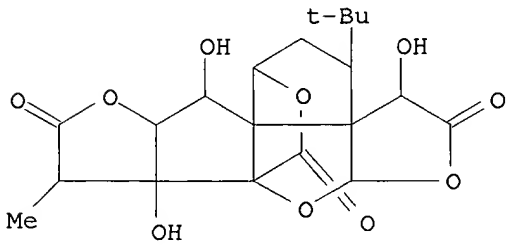



CM 3

CRN 15291-75-5
CMF C20 H24 O9



L6 ANSWER 41 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 121:170199 CA
TI Effect of the platelet activating factor antagonist BN52021 in rabbits: role in gentamicin nephrotoxicity
AU Hanslik, T.; Blanchet, F.; Nochy, D.; Pirotzky, E.; Guilmard, C.; Seta, N.; Carbon, C.
CS CHU Bichat, Paris, 75018, Fr.
SO Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. (1994), 128(1), 111-15
CODEN: TXAPA9; ISSN: 0041-008X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Platelet activating factor (PAF) is an ubiquitous phospholipid that acts as a mediator of numerous pathophysiol. conditions, including drug nephrotoxicity. Aminoglycosides are potent antibiotics but their use is limited by their nephrotoxic potential. We assumed that PAF could participate in inducing gentamicin nephrotoxicity, and we used the PAF antagonist BN52021 to test this hypothesis. We studied renal glomerular and tubular function by clearance techniques and renal histol. in four groups of New Zealand male rabbits treated for 7 days with isotonic saline, BN52021, gentamicin, or gentamicin + BN52021. BN52021 alone reduced only fractional excretion (FE) of sodium and chloride, without modifying the other parameters studied. Renal histol. was not altered. Gentamicin reduced glomerular filtration rate and renal plasma flow. Free water clearance was not modified. Sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium, and magnesium FEs were raised. Renal histol. showed a massive and diffuse tubular necrosis. BN52021 did not modify gentamicin glomerular, tubular, or histopathol. alterations. These data suggest that PAF might physiol. affect tubular function in New Zealand male rabbits, increasing sodium and chloride excretions, and in a minute manner, potassium, calcium, and magnesium excretions. Under our exptl. conditions, there was no evidence for a role of PAF in gentamicin nephrotoxicity.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(platelet activating factor antagonist BN52021 effect in gentamicin nephrotoxicity)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



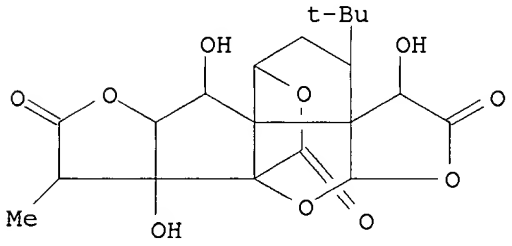

L6 ANSWER 42 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 122:211205 CA
TI PAF antagonist, BN52021, inhibits [3H]D-aspartate release after ischemia in vitro
AU Zablocka, Barbara; Domanska-Janik, Krystyna
CS Medical Research Centre, Polish Academy Sciences, Warsaw, 00-784, Pol.

SO NeuroReport (1994), 6(1), 85-8
CODEN: NERPEZ; ISSN: 0959-4965
DT Journal
LA English

AB THE effect of the platelet activating factor (PAF) antagonist BN52021 on [3H]D-aspartate (D-Asp) release was investigated in rat hippocampal slices during and after incubation (20 min) in ischemia-like conditions. Ischemia did not influence spontaneous D-Asp outflow whereas K+-evoked, calcium-dependent release was markedly enhanced in reoxygenated, post-ischemic slices. These slices also showed a substantial translocation/activation of protein kinase C (PKC). BN52021 blocked both ischemia-induced effects. Moreover, the PKC inhibitor H7 attenuated post-ischemic K+-evoked D-Asp release when .beta.-PDBu, a PKC activator, was used to enhance the response of normoxic slices. Assuming that PKC is activated by ischemia in a PAF-dependent manner and that this activation proceeds to enhanced glutamate exocytosis, we speculate on the involvement of PAF receptor stimulation in the pathol. of cerebral ischemia.

IT **15291-77-7**, BN52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(role of PAF in pathol. of cerebral cortex and inhibition of hippocampal aspartate release after ischemia by PAF antagonist BN52021 in vitro)

RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 43 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 121:26819 CA
TI Effects of antioxidants and PAF receptor antagonist in intestinal shock in the rat
AU Haglind, Eva; Xia, Guangchi; Rylander, Ragnar
CS Sahlgren's Hosp., Univ. Goteborg, Goteborg, Swed.
SO Circ. Shock (1994), 42(2), 83-91
CODEN: CRSHAG; ISSN: 0092-6213
DT Journal
LA English

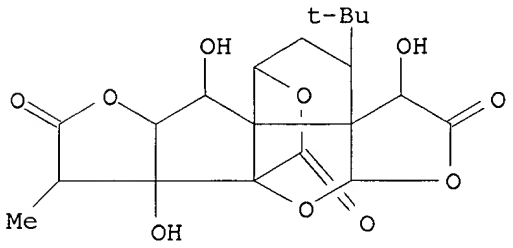
AB In a model of intestinal ischemia-reperfusion resulting in hypotension, mucosal lesions in the small intestine and mortality, the effects of a combination of superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (cat) or a PAF receptor antagonist were tested. Intestinal ischemia was induced in rats and continued for 60 min. After this, the intestine was reperfused. A PAF receptor antagonist, BN 52021, was given 50 min before ischemia in one group, and SOD + cat was given 10 min before reperfusion in one group. One group received normal saline and one group were controls. Blood pressure, mucosal lesions, plasma vol., and endotoxin in plasma were detd.

up to 3 h after reperfusion. Mortality was detd. over 4 days. Endogenous endotoxin was not found in any of the groups, but the first types of SOD and cat used were contaminated with endotoxin, resulting in exogenous endotoxemia in animals which received those substances. Later endotoxin-free enzymes were used. Neither SOD + cat nor PAF antagonist had any effect on the hypotension or mucosal lesions. Plasma vol. remained at the level of the control group after administration of either regimen. Mortality decreased in the group that received SOD + cat. The effects of SOD + cat indicate that free radicals were released in this model at reperfusion, and the effects of the PAF receptor antagonist indicate that PAF participates in membrane damage, but is an intermediary mechanism in the shock model used. The clearance of infused endotoxin from plasma was less effective in the shocked animals, possibly due to a shock effect on reticuloendothelial system (RES). Clin., the results are interesting in intestinal ischemia-reperfusion.

IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(intestinal ischemia-reperfusion damage attenuation by, as PAF receptor antagonist, PAF in ischemia shock pathogenesis in relation to)

RN 15291-77-7 CA

CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 44 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 123:25636 CA

TI Effects on the antioxidants and PAF receptor antagonist in intestinal shock in the rat. [Erratum to document cited in CA121:26819]

AU Haglind, Eva; Xia, Guangchi; Rylander, Ragnar

CS Sahlgren's Hosp., Univ. Goteborg, Goteborg, Swed.

SO Circ. Shock (1994), 43(1), 49
CODEN: CRSHAG; ISSN: 0092-6213

DT Journal

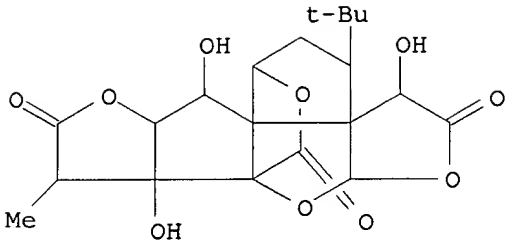
LA English

AB The errors were not reflected in the abstr. or the index entries.

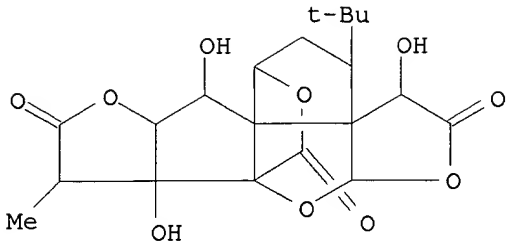
IT **15291-77-7**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(intestinal ischemia-reperfusion damage attenuation by, as PAF receptor antagonist, PAF in ischemia shock pathogenesis in relation to (Erratum))

RN 15291-77-7 CA

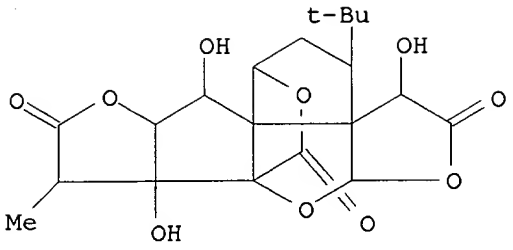
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



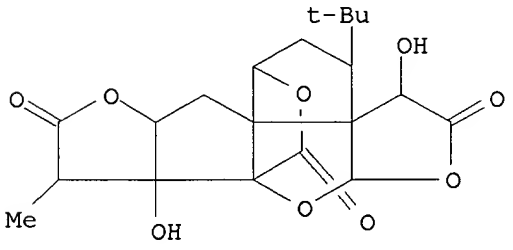

L6 ANSWER 45 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 120:208317 CA
TI Effects of repeated treatments with an extract of Ginkgo biloba (EGb 761), bilobalide and ginkgolide B on the electrical activity of pancreatic .beta. cells of normal or alloxan-diabetic mice: an ex vivo study with intracellular microelectrodes
AU Vasseur, Maryse; Jean, Thierry; Defeudis, Francis V.; Drieu, Katy
CS Celaster Etud. Rech. Prod., Celle l'Evescault, 86600, Fr.
SO Gen. Pharmacol. (1994), 25(1), 31-46
CODEN: GEPHDP; ISSN: 0306-3623
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effects of repeated (5-day) treatments with the ext. of Ginkgo biloba leaves (EGb 761), bilobalide, and ginkgolide B on the in vitro elec. activity of insulin-secreting pancreatic .beta. cells of mice have been examd. using intracellular microelectrodes. EGb 761 (200 mg/kg/day, p.o.) protected .beta. cells against the toxic effects of alloxan (50 mg/kg i.v.), an effect characterized by a restoration of membrane potential (Vt) and an increase in spike frequency (FS/30), an indicator of insulin secretion. Treatment of non-diabetic mice with EGb 761 (200 mg/kg/day, p.o.) increased FS/30 of their .beta. cells, as tested by in vitro exposure of the cells to 11.1 mM glucose, an effect that also occurred with bilobalide (8 mg/kg/day, i.p.) but not with ginkgolide B (4 mg/kg/day, i.p.). Since bilobalide and ginkgolide B caused opposite effects on the sensitivity of .beta. cells to glucose, the stimulatory effect of EGb 761 on Fs/30 may be attributed to its content of bilobalide. In contrast to its ex vivo effect, the direct in vitro effect of EGb 761 (10 and 25 .mu.g/mL) on .beta. cells favors a decrease in elec. activity, indicating that its in vivo action might be indirect (e.g. via the formation of an active metabolite).
IT **15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of Ginkgo biloba, insulin release by pancreatic .beta. cells response to, in diabetes)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



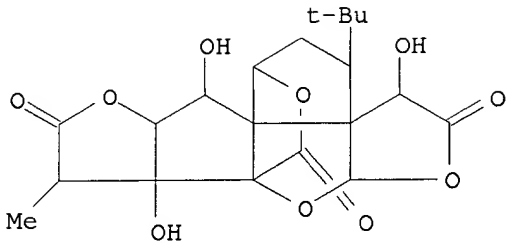

L6 ANSWER 46 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 121:26589 CA
TI Effects of an extract of Ginkgo biloba on the action potential and associated transmembrane ionic currents in mammalian cardiac myocytes: inhibition of isoproterenol-induced chloride current
AU Masson, Frederic; Neliat, Gervais; Drieu, Katy; DeFeudis, Francis V.; Jean, Thierry
CS CEREP, Inst. Henri Beaufour-IPSEN, Paris, Fr.
SO Drug Dev. Res. (1994), 32(1), 29-41
CODEN: DDREDK; ISSN: 0272-4391
DT Journal
LA English
AB Ventricular myocytes of guinea pig heart were used to examine the effects of an ext. of Ginkgo biloba (EGb 761) on the action potential and individual transmembrane ionic currents. Electrophysiol. events were recorded using the "whole-cell" configuration of the patch-clamp technique. A systematic anal. of the data revealed that EGb 761 (5-50 .mu.g/mL) did not affect the normal action potential or the various ionic currents involved in its generation; i.e., fast inward sodium current (INa), inward calcium currents (ICaT and ICaL), delayed outward potassium current (IK), inward rectifying potassium current (IK1), and ATP-sensitive potassium current (IK-ATP) evoked by 2,4-dinitrophenol (2,4-DNP). However, EGb 761 (.gtoreq.5 .mu.g/mL) elicited a pronounced concn.-dependent and reversible inhibition of isoproterenol-induced Cl- current (ICl), the maximal effect being obsd. at 50 .mu.g/mL. This current may be significantly involved in sympathetic hyperactivity, hypoxia, and ischemia, pathophysiol. conditions for which EGb 761 offers therapeutic benefit. The basic mechanism(s) underlying the inhibitory effect of EGb 761 on ICl and the constituent(s) of EGb 761 responsible for this action remain to be identified, but it seems clear, from results which showed that neither ginkgolide B (50-500 ng/mL) nor bilobalide (150-1,500 ng/mL) influenced this current, that a terpenoid constituent of EGb 761 is probably not involved.
IT **15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide B
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(heart chloride current response to, of Ginkgo biloba ext.)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



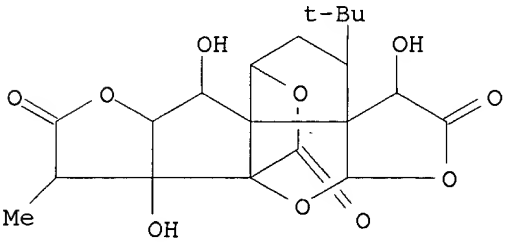

L6 ANSWER 47 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 122:261362 CA
TI Seasonal and sexual variation of ginkgolides contents in ginkgo leaves
AU Sung, Sang Hyun; Jeon, Soon Hwa; Moon, Young Shim; Lee, Heum Sook; Huh, Hoon; Kim, Young Choong
CS Coll. Pharmacy, Seoul Natl. Univ., Seoul, 151-742, S. Korea
SO Yakhak Hoechi (1994), 38(1), 20-3
CODEN: YAHOA3; ISSN: 0513-4234
DT Journal
LA Korean
AB The contents of ginkgolides were detd. in the leaves of male and female Ginkgo biloba from late spring until mid-autumn. Ginkgolides were detected during the whole growing season in the leaves of each tree. Ginkgolides content was low in late spring, gradually increased to reach a max. in August and decreased thereafter. The male trees have two or three times higher ginkgolides content than the female trees. Comparing these results with that of previously reported values, the sexual variation of ginkgolides content seemed not to be genetic.
IT **15291-75-5**, Ginkgolide a **15291-77-7**, Ginkgolide b
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(seasonal and sexual variation of ginkgolides contents of leaves of)
RN 15291-75-5 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b-dihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11aS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



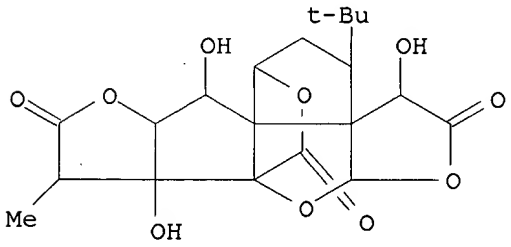

RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 48 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 120:315418 CA
TI Effect of a platelet-activating factor antagonist and desferrioxamine administration on eicosanoid production in rat pancreas transplantation
AU Pi, Felip; Hotter, Georgina; Closa, Daniel; Rosello-Catafau, Joan; Bulbena, Oriol; Badosa, Francesc; Morris, Michael; Fernandez-Cruz, Laureano; Gelpi, Emilio
CS Dep. Neurochem., CSIC, Barcelona, 08034, Spain
SO Transplantation (1994), 57(1), 12-17
CODEN: TRPLAU; ISSN: 0041-1337
DT Journal
LA English
AB Eicosanoid metab. and its relationship with platelet-activating factor and O free radical prodn. in rat pancreas transplantation were studied. Male Sprague-Dawley rats were divided into 4 groups: group 1, control; group 2, pancreas transplantation, after 12 h of organ preservation in University of Wisconsin soln.; group 3, same as group 2 but with desferrioxamine administration before revascularization of the organ in the recipient rat; group 4, same as group 2 but with administration of a platelet-activating factor antagonist (BN-52021). The results showed posttransplantation increases in eicosanoid prodn. in pancreatic tissue. The fact that desferrioxamine and BN-52021 could reverse the increases in thromboxane B2, leukotriene B4, and 12-hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid but that only BN-52021 affected 6-keto-PGF1.alpha. levels suggests the existence of a close relationship between platelet-activating factor and O free radicals in eicosanoid prodn. in pancreas transplantation and points to a differential role of metabolites produced by circulatory cells and endothelial cells.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(eicosanoids formation in pancreas transplant response to, platelet-activating factor in relation to)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 49 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 121:221776 CA
TI Effect of antagonists of platelet-activating factor receptors on memory of inhibitory avoidance in rats
AU Jerusalinsky, Diana; Fin, Cyntia; Quillfeldt, Jorge A.; Ferreira, Maria Beatriz C.; Schmitz, Paulo K.; Silva, Ricardo C. Da; Walz, Roger; Bazan, Nicolas G.; Medina, Jorge H.; et al.
CS Departmento de Bioquimica, Centro de Memoria, Porto Alegre, 90046-900, Brazil
SO Behav. Neural Biol. (1994), 62(1), 1-3
CODEN: BNBIDY; ISSN: 0163-1047
DT Journal
LA English
AB Platelet-activating factor (PAF) is present in the brain. It enhances glutamate release and long-term potentiation (LTP) through an action on synaptic membrane receptors sensitive to the antagonist, BN 52021, and has been proposed as a retrograde messenger in the genesis of LTP. In addn., PAF has other, metabolic actions mediated by microsomal receptors sensitive to the antagonist, BN 50730. We investigated the effect on memory of the pre- or post-training infusion of BN 52021 or BN 50730 into the hippocampus and that of BN 52021 in the amygdala and the entorhinal cortex. Male Wistar rats were implanted bilaterally with cannulae aimed at these brain regions. After recovery from surgery, the animals were trained in step-down inhibitory avoidance using a 0.5-mA foot shock and tested for retention 24 h later. BN 52021 (0.5 .mu.g/side) was amnestic when given into the hippocampus or the amygdala either before or immediately after training but not 30 or 100 min later. BN 52021 was also amnestic when given into the entorhinal cortex 100 but not 0 or 300 min after training. Intrahippocampally administered BN 50730 had no effect on memory. The findings are compatible with the suggestion from previous findings that memory of this task depends on the generation of LTP at the time of training in hippocampus and amygdala and, 90-180 min later, in the entorhinal cortex.
IT **15291-77-7**, BN 52021
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(platelet-activating factor antagonists effect on memory of inhibitory avoidance)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L6 ANSWER 50 OF 329 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 121:157902 CA
TI Studies directed toward the total synthesis of ginkgolide B

09/879,306

AU Nantermet, Philippe Guy
CS Univ. North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, USA
SO (1993) 230 pp. Avail.: Univ. Microfilms Int., Order No. DA9324079
From: Diss. Abstr. Int. B 1993, 54(4), 1970
DT Dissertation
LA English
AB Unavailable
IT **15291-77-7P**, Ginkgolide B
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(studies directed toward the total synthesis of)
RN 15291-77-7 CA
CN 9H-1,7a-(Epoxymethano)-1H,6aH-cyclopenta[c]furo[2,3-b]furo[3',2':3,4]cyclopenta[1,2-d]furan-5,9,12(4H)-trione, 3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)hexahydro-4,7b,11-trihydroxy-8-methyl-, (1R,3S,3aS,4R,6aR,7aR,7bR,8S,10aS,11S,11aR)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)